LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME 6.

LOUISVILLE, KY., TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 9, 1856.

NUMBER 60.

EVENING BULLETIN.

PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,

THEO STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND UREES.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES — IN ADVANCE. — Daily Journal \$10; Country Daily \$6; Tri-Weekly \$6; Weekly \$3; Evening Bulletin \$5, if mailed \$4; Weekly Bulletin \$1.

CLUB PRICES—IN ADVANCE.—5 Country Dailies or Tri-Weeklies for \$55; Weekly—I copy 2 years \$5; 2 copies I year \$5, 6 copies \$12; 15 copies or more \$1 50 each. Weekly Bulletin—II copies for \$10.

Papers sent by mail are payable in advance.

When the Daily, Country Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for), the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued, at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

will have one of the most delightful companies that ever congregated on a steamboat. Mr. Smith and Mr. Forsee, who were with Capt. Sturgeon on the Eclipse, are the clerks. They are both favorites with travelers.

The magnificent steamer Robert J. Ward arrived vesterday from Paducah, and will leave for New Orleans on Thursday. The Ward and her gallant captain, Capt. Silas F. Miller, have few equals and no superiors.

The splendid new steamer Jas. Johnston, Captain Jessee Johnston, leaves for New Orleans this eve-

Capt. Gormley's elegant new steamer A. B. Chambers, built at Cincinnati for the Missouri river trade. is also advertised to leave this evening.

The Denmark leaves for St. Louis to-day; the Hickman, Ranger, Dunleith, and La Crosse leave

The excellent packet Diamond, Capt. Holcroft, leaves for Evansville at 3 o'clock. We are indebted to Mr. Reeder, the clerk, for a copy of the manifest.

The Kentucky packet Dove arrived last evening, and we were politely furnished by Mr. Pendleton with a list of her freight. She returns to the Kentucky river this evening. Mr. P. reports that stream falling.

The steamer Baltic was launched yesterday in splendid style.

One of the chimneys of the steamer Alice Vivian fell down while being raised, and broke some forty feet of the boiler deck.

The notorious negro Aleck Hatfield, and a ne gro belonging to Mr. Hammond, were arrested yesterday for stealing two coats from the residence of Mr. Henry J. Lyons-one of them belonging to Mr. Lyons, and the other to Mr. Simmons. The coats were taken from the parlor of Mr. L. on Sunday evening, while he was at supper. Hatfield and the other finding Dr. Montgomery's horse and buggy Mr. Lyons' residence, drove it off, took a around the city, and then returned with it. Hatfield has only been a few days out of the work-

The Pittsburg papers of Saturday give a list tow-boats that left that port on the preceding day ith coal barges. Among them the James Guthrieft for this port with 7 barges containing 60,000

rains on the New Albany and Salem Railroad, met with a serious accident at Bloomington on Saturday He was standing on the engine, when his foot slip ped, and was caught between the locomotive and tender as they came together. So severely was it injured that it became necessary to amputate it.

A man was hurt on the Nashville railroad yester day, but not seriously injured.

We intended to publish the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury in full. It is a very

ame extent.

For the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1856, the dome:

For the nscal year change 30th of June, 1895, the domestic and foreign merchandise exported amounted to \$325,-934,918, and our imports for the same time to \$314,539,942, making the exports \$12,325,066 in excess of the imports.

Mr. Guthrie renews his recommendation contained in former reports, that the free lists should be extended to certain articles of raw material used in our manufactures such as wool, silk, hides, &c., and upon the general subject remarks.

such as wool, sik, hides, &c., and upon the general subject remarks.

Under a conviction that we were collecting, under the existing tariff, more revenue than a present economical administration of the government, and a wise and prudent outlay for the future, made necessary or called for, and also under the conviction that an overflowing treasury would induce wasteful and extravagant expenditures, a modification of the tariff of 1846, and a reduction of the revenue from customs, was suggested in my first report on the finances, and renewed in both my subsequent reports, and is now again repeated, with, if possible, a firmer conviction of its necessity and propriety, and for the same reasons, and others that could be named.

The suggested reduction of the revenue, was, by an enlargement of the free list, so as to admit some articles of consumption and the raw materials used by our manufac-

sons, and others that could be named.

The suggested reduction of the revenue, was, by an enlargement of the free list, so as to admit some articles of consumption and the raw materials used by our manufacturers, to free entry, and lessening the duty on other imports. It was thought that the duties from customs ceuld well be reduced to some forty-cight or fifty millions of dollars, and leave an ample sum for all the wants and requirements of the government, including the redemption of the public debt, as it should become due. It seemed to me that good policy required the raw material used in our manufactures to be exempt from duty, and our manufactures placed on an equality with those of Great Britain and other manufacturing nations, who admit the raw material to increase the cost of the production by the profits of the importer on the tax on the raw material; calculated to increase the cost of the production by the profits of the importer's profit thereon, and of the merchant through whom it passes to the consumer, interfering with the manufacturers of other nations, who obtains the raw material free of duty.

A single example illustrates the case: Great Britain admits wool, a raw material, free of duty.

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A single example illustrates the case: Great Britain admits wool, a raw material, to does more; it surrenders the manufacturer in the American mankets, and the exclude him from the foreign market. It does more; it surrenders the material free of duty.

Central and South American, and the West Indies, nor of other nations inhabiting the shores of the Pacific, because these nations do not manufacture, and have but little else for commercial exchange than the raw material, which we tax, and other nations had been on impeding and commercial States enjoy the markets do not enjoy the waterial, which we tax, and other product

tions.

The value of our manufactures for the year 1855 is estimated at \$1.391,651;293, of which \$70,964,712 is in cotton fabries. The value of manufactures of iron and steel for the same year is put at \$78,466,538, and the imports of manufactured and unmanufactured iron and steel at \$23,-945,274, making the consumption of iron and steel for the year \$98,568,346. It is believed that the estimate of production of iron and steel for 1855, which is based on the centre of the production of iron and steel for 1855, which is based on the centre of the production of the rom the home production. No recommend by the Berestary for a change in the duties of out on the contrary, a caution is expressed ag-crigation relative thereto. If its future rearn, there should be increase the government, the revenue from customa au-olincrease, so as to meet them, without the

Mr. E. C. Brooks, conductor on one of the additional duties; but if not, the propriety of taxation will then be for the consideration of the constituted authorities. WOOLEN MANUFACTURES, AND PRODUCTION AND IMPORTATION OF WOOL.

TATION OF WOOL.

The statistics upon the production and importation of wool, and manufactures of wool, have been prepared with care, in order to place the questions, connected with the production and importation of wool and manufactures of wool involved in the proposition, to admit wool as a raw material free of duty, fully and fairly before Congress. It will be seen that in 1840, according to the census of that year, we manufactured woolen goods, to the value of \$20,905,999, and that in addition, we imported manufactures of wool, to the value of \$20,507.5%; making our consumption of the manufactures of wool \$29,349,784, and the consumption of \$1 71 94-100 for each person then in the United States. The census of 1840 does not give the number of factories devoted to, nor the capital employed in, the manufacture of of wool.

A man was but on the Nativella railbood parts of the control program of the control program

THE COINAGE AND CHEARACH.

It will be seen that the total gold and silver coinage of the United States mint from 1793, when the mint was established, to 30th September, 1856, has been \$549,341,914 14, and that the entire import from 1820, when the account was first kept, has been \$293,505,743, and the export \$436,587, 354—there being no account of the imports and exports

irst kept, has been \$293,505,743, and the export \$430,587,-354—there being no account of the imports and exports prior to 1820.

It is not deemed possible for an agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial nation to prevent the export of gold and silver, because in commercial transactions gold and silver currency of a fixed value, and allowing the circulation of no beak notes, or no bank notes not convertible into gold and silver on demand, and a foreign commerce that calls for larger exports of other articles than the wants of our citizens make it necessary to import; but whilst gold and silver continue products of our mines, and remain articles of commerce, internal and external, requiring equivalent exchanges, the export and import of gold and silver will continue, and should be no cause of alarm. The desideratum of a sufficient uniform currency, of a fixed value, in all the States and Territories, is all that is required, so far as currency is concerned, to secure a sound and healthy foreign and internal trade. A currency partly composed of bank notes has a liability, and to some extent a tendency, to excess, against which convertibility into gold and silver, on demand, is no security; nor is the confining discounts to notes and bills, representing real transactions, a security and never-production; and for the same reasons a pure metallic currency would not constitute a perfect security against a diminished or redundant supply. Coin vanishes under the influence of wars or apprehended wars, internal revolutions and strife, political alarms and apprehended political changes, a deciciency in the grain crops, requiring large importations from other countries, the explosion of mercantite speculations, and a continued unfavorable course of foreign trade.

AMERICAN SECURITIES HELD IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

vorable course of foreign trade.

AMERICAN SECURITIES HELD IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

In answer to the call for the amount of United States and State stocks, &c., held in foreign countries, the general summary from my report of the 2d of March, 1854, upon that subject, made in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, under date of the 4th of April, 1853, is given, of the amount of such debts, and the part held abroad, corrected, as to the United States stocks, by information in the Treasury Department, and as to railroad stocks by the actual returns of railroads, as given in statement No. 23 of this report. There was not time to resort again to the original sources for the necessary information, to make a more authentic statement. The condition of the European money market, during the recent war between Great Britain, France, and Russia, and since, has not been such as to afford a market for additional American stocks, whilst many of them have been no increase in American at cashed. There can have been no increase in American stocks, held in foreign countries, since the report from which the summary is taken. It will be seen that the United States stocks, the State stocks, the stocks and bonds of 113 cities and towns, 247 counties, 985 banks, 75 insurance companies, 390 railroads, 16 canals, and 15 miscellaneous companies, are all set down at \$1,407,518,894 and the amount held by foreigners at \$293,029,293.51.

The establishment of a pure metallic currency would require the withdrawal of the corporate authority, given by State charters, to 1,398 banks to issue and circulate bank notes as money, and the consequent of the corporate authority, sieve by State charters, to 1,398 banks to issue and circulate bank notes as money, and the consequent of the power to Congress; therefore, a pure metallic currency may be set down as impracticable under our constitution and our laws, to say nothing of the sentiment of our people.

Mr. Guthrié discusses at some length, and the corrency and trade of the country. AMERICAN SECURITIES HELD IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

THE RECIPEOCITY TERATY.

The effect of reciprocal free trade is shown by statement No. 29, of our commerce with the British North American provinces, before and since the reciprocity treaty, which went into effect in 1854. In 1833, the exports of American produce to those provinces amounted to \$7,404.087, and our imports from them to \$7,550,718; whilst in 1856, the exports of American produce to said provinces amounted to \$22,714,697, and our imports from them to \$23,104,697. LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL

LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL.

The Louisville and Portland canal, now the sole property of the United States, has been under the direction of the Treasury Department, the past two years. The tolls, by direction of the department, were reduced one-half, and the receipts, for the past two years, have been expended in the repair of the locks and enlargement of the canal, improvement of the bridges, &c. The report of the operations will be laid before Congress as soon as received.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES GUTHRIE, Secretary of the Treasury.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

KENTUCKY CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION.

MESSRS. EDITORS: At the late session of the Kentucky Conference, in the town of Winchester, Ky, resolutions were passed appointing a committee on the subject of establishing a male college, to be under the control of the Conference, and to be located at some eligible place within its bounds. The committee referred to met in the city of Lexington, on the 19th inst., and we have been directed by them to lay before you, and request you to publish, the proceedings of the Conference and of the committee on the subject, which we herewith forward you.

We were also directed by the committee to request our ministers throughout the Conference to read these proceedings to all their congregations.

It is specifically stipulated by the committee that the entire amount of bonus raised at any place which may be selected as the location of the college shall be expended in buildings, &c., at such place. KENTUCKY CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION.

shall be expended in buildings, &c., at such place.

T. N. RALSTON,
J. S. BAYLESS,
H. K. LINDSEY,
D. STEVENSON.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONFERENCE.

1. Resolved, That a committee of twenty persons be appointed, consisting of ten members of this body and ten local preachers or lay members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, resident at different points in the territory embraced within our Conference boundaries, whose duty it shall be to meet on the third Wednesday of November, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the city of Lexington, Ky., to consider our educational necessities and to appoint an agent or initiate such other measures as may seem wisest, for the nurnose of raising funds to be approan agent or initiate such other measures as may seem wisest, for the purpose of raising funds to be appropriated towards erecting or purchasing college buildings and endowing professorships in connection with the same, to be under the control of this Conference; provided, however, that they shall not involve the Conference in pecuniary liability in any measures which they may project, and that they shall report their proceedings to it at its next session, to be held in Lexington, September 16, 1857.

2. Resolved, That a sub-committee of three be appointed to notify the members of the committee of twenty of their appointment, and to fill vacancies in said committee if any shall occur in any way.

COMMITTEE OF TWENTY.
G. W. Craddock, of Frankfort.
David Thornton, of Versailles.
Moreau Brown, of Nicholasville.
Alexander Lindsay, of Mt. Sterling.
Dr. Mosea Adamson, of Mt. wayville.

Alexander Lindsay, of Mt. Sterling.
Dr. Moses Adamson, of Maysville.
William Winslow, of Carrollton.
Fielding Neal, of Shelbyville.
Wm. R. Duncan, of Winchester.
Prof. James B. Dodd, of Lexington.
Henry K. Lindsey, of Covington.
Rev. T. N. Ralston, Rev. D. Stevenson, Rev.
J. H. Linn, Rev. Wm. C. Dandy, Rev. J. C.
Harrison, Rev. R. Hiner, Rev. J. S. Bayless, Rev.
B. T. Crouch, Rev. J. G. Bruce, and Rev. Wm.
M. Grubbs, of the Conference.

SUB-COMMITTEE OF THREE. Rev. J. G. Bruce, Rev. T. N. Ralston, and Prof.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF TWENTY. The "committee of twenty," appointed by the Kentucky Conference at its session at Winchester, to consider the educational necessities of the Methodist Church within the bounds of said Conference, and to adopt such measures as might seems best for raising funds for college purposes, met in the Methodist church in the city of Lexington, Ky., at 11½ o'clock A. M., November 19, 1856.

On motion, Hon. David Thornton was elected chairman of the Committee and Rev. D. Stevenson

chairman of the Committee and Rev. D. Stevenson

secretary.

The list of the members of the Committee called and the following persons answered to their names, to-wit: David Thornton, Moreau Brown, Wm. R. Duncan, Prof. James B. Dodd, Wm. A. Gunn (of Lexington, in place of Dr. Moses Adamson, ab-T. N. Ralston, Rev. Daniel Stevens nt), Rev Rev. J. H. Linn, D. D., Rev. B. T. Crouch, Rev. J. G. Bruce, Rev. J. C. Harrison, and Rev. H. J. Perry, of the Conference, in place of Rev. Wm. M. Crubbe Characteristics.

Rev. J. G. Bruce offered the following resolution: Resolved, That we, deeply impressed with the importance of education to the Commonwealth, and deploring the position of our church in relation there-to, do determine to establish a male college at such point as shall seem most eligible.

Pending the consideration of this resolution, the Committee adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Committee met at the appointed hour, and at the request of the chairman, the session was opened with prayer by Rev. B. T. Crouch.

The proceedings of the forenoon session were read

and approved.

The roll was called, and the following members, The roll was called, and the following members, in addition to those present at the forenoon session, answered to their names, to-wit: Wm. B. Winslow, Esq., Rev. J. S. Bayless, and Rev. G. S. Savage, M. D., of Millersburg, in place of Alex. Lindsay,

The resolution offered by Rev. J. G. Bruce, pend-

adjourned, was adopted.
Rev. P. N. Ralston offered the following resolution, which was adopted:
Resolved, That the committee on behalf of the Kentucky conference, propose to the citizens of Ken-tucky within the bounds of the conference, that we will locate a college at some eligible point at which will locate a college at some eligible point at which the citizens of the vicinity will secure to the Conference twenty thousand dollars or more as a bonus, and that the largest amount so secured, other advantages being equal, would be entitled to great weight in fixing the location.

On motion, the committee adjourned with prayer by Rev J. S. Bayless, to meet at 6½ o'clock.

NIGHT SESSION.

The committee met at the appointed hour, and, after prayer by Rev. T. N. Ralston, proceeded to The proceedings of the afternoon session were ead and approved.

On motion it was resolved that when this commit-

tee adjourn, it shall adjourn to meet at this place, at 9 o'clock, A. M., on the third Wednesday in July,

at 9 o clock, A. M., on the third wednesday in July, 1857.

The following persons were appointed a committee to digest and present at the next meeting of this committee a plan for raising funds for the proposed College, to-wit: Rev. J. H. Linn, D. D., Professor James B. Dodd, and Rev. J. G. Bruce.

On motion, Rev. T. N. Ralston, Rev. J. S. Bayless, H. K. Lindsey, Esq., and Rev. D. Stevenson were appointed a committee to secure the publication of the proceedings of this meeting, together with the proceedings of the Conference on the subject, in the Nashville Christian Advocate, the Observer and Reporter, and the Kentucky Statesman of this city, and in as many other papers of this State as may be disposed to favor us by publishing them.

The same committee were directed to prepare an address to the members and friends of the Methodist Church within the bounds of our Conference, and te-

report the same to this committee at its next meeting in July, 1857.

The chairman of this committee of twenty, the Hon. David Thornton, of Vervailles, was, on motion, authorized to conduct any correspondence, in the name of the committee, with any individuals or communities interested in our proceedings.

The minutes were then read and approved, and the committee adjourned with prayer, by Rev. D. Stevenson, to meet at the same place at 9 o clock, A. M., on the third Wednesday in July, 1857.

D. THORNTON, Chairman.

D. STEVENSON, Secretary.

DEATH OL LINDO, THE ALLEGED DEFAULTER.—
In the Gazette, of Friday, we announced the arrest of Lindo, charged with certain defalcations at New Orleans, and of the irregular and illegal manner in which the arrest had been conducted. We have since learned that Lindo, in company with his captors, Anderson and Bunker, took passage on board the steamer Lecompte, for New Orleans. A short time after they left this port, Lindo became suddenly ill, and his illness being of a very serious character, a physician was called on board at Aurora, who, upon examination, discovered the patient to be under the effect of some opiate. His room was searched and an examination, discovered the patient to be under the effect of some opiate. His room was searched and an empty vial was found labelled "laudanum." The officers who had him in charge state that they inquired of the physician whether or not there was any danger of Lindo dying from the effects of what he had taken, and that the physician replied there was not; that in his opinion Lindo was only shamming illness. On receiving this opinion the officers determined to proceed with their prisoner. Soon after the boat left Aurora, officer Bunker, who was in the state-room, watching Lindo, observed him to suddenly stop snoring and to breathe irregularly and at long intervals. Becoming alarmed for the prisoner's safety, he immediately went in quest of the Captain, long intervals. Becoming alarmed for the prisoner's safety, he immediately went in quest of the Captain, and on returning found that the prisoner had ceased to live. On the arrival of the boat at Vevay, a metalic coffin was procured, and the corpse deposited in

talic comm was procured, and the corpse deposited in a vault.

We learn that Mayor Farran, on hearing of the manner in which the arrest had been made, immediately issued a warrant for the apprehension of Anderson. This worthy arrived here on Saturday and was immediately taken into custody by officer Hazen and and lodged in the Hammond street Station House. Shortly after his incarceration, he sent for Judge Pruden, who admitted him to bail in the sum of \$500 for his appearance to-day to answer to the charge. The Mayor cited officers Bunker and Cassiday to appear before him to-day, for the purpose of having their conduct in this affair investigated. Property, which belonged to Lindo, amounting to about \$1,000 in value has been deposited at the office of the Mayor subject to the order of the friends of the deceased.—Cia. Gaz.

[For the Louisville Journal.]
JEFFERSON HOSE COMPANY.

At a regular meeting of the Jefferson Hose Company No. 7, held at the Washington Engine House, Dec. 4th, 1856, the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months:

G. W. Wilson, President.
M. Y. Robert, Vice President.
James F. Boicourt, Secretary.
T. E. Dennis, Treasurer.
John Wilson, Chief Hose Director.
John Marshall, Assistant Hose Director.
JAS. F. BOICOURT, Sec'y.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

CAUTION.—A man armed with letters from clergymen in Cincinnati is begging in this city. He is evidently intemperate, and has accomplices,

FRANKFORT, December 8. CAUSES DECIDED Boothe vs Raymond, Jefferson; affirmed.
Taylor, et al vs Williams, Fayette; affirmed.
Beatty vs Hall, Fayette; affirmed.
Bebee vs Hutchison, Harrison; reversed.
McClintock vs Cantrell; Harrison; reversed.
Bryan vs Bohannon, Henry; reversed.
Cummins vs Cummins, Harrison; reversed.

ORDERS. Townsend vs Smith, Estill;
McCord vs Moore, Estill;
Paynter vs Hamilton, Estill;
Cockerill vs Hurst, Breathitt;
Cotton vs Noble, Breathitt; were argued.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

ARRIVALS. Superior, Summons, Cincinnati. Nettie Miller, Nashville. Yuba, Cincinnati. Argyle, Cincinnati. Clifton, St. Louis.

Chara, St. Louis. Arkansas Traveler, Cairo. R. J. Ward, Paducah. Diamond, Evansville. Ben Bolt, St. Louis.
J. W. Hailman, St. Louis.
J. R. Bell, New Orleans.
Dove, Kentucky River.

Superior, Summons, Cincinnati,
Jas. Montgomery, Montgomery, New Orleans.
Yuba, St. Louis.
Argyle, New Orleans,
Clirton, Pittsburg.
Ben Bolt, Pittsburg.
J. W. Hailman, Pittsburg.
J. R. Bell, Cincinnati, DEPARTURES.

RECEIPTS.

Per Sir Wm. Wallace from Pittsburg: 29 cs. Anderson; 55 pgs. Borle; 237 bxs glass, Breden; 295 pgs. Ball & Co; 75 bags flour, 5 kegs butter, Bondurant; 230 bbls sugar, 250 bags dour, Buchanan & Co; 59 bags coffee, Benedict; 10s boxes glass, Curd & White; 151 pgs. Garvin, Bell, & Co; 139 bags sarn, 629 kegs nails, H; 19 bags coffee, Jefferson; 239 bags flour, Moorhead; 100 bxs glass, Wilder & Co; large lot sdrs, powners.

drs, owners.

Per Superior from Cincinnati: 22 bbls whisky. Cochran t Co; 59 bbls grease, Smith, Russell, & Co; 12 do wine, Weler; 35 bbls whisky, McHvain; 47 do sugar, Fonda & Morris; 5 hf chests tea, Gardner & Co; 44 bbls whisky, Wallace, & O; 22 do do, Root; 864 bbls pork, Atkinson; 15 do grease, 5 sections. Per Moses McLellan from Cincinnati: 7 bbls oil, Ryan;

owners.

Per Diamond from Evansville: 641 sacks corn, Duckwall & Co; 115 do do, Cochran & Son; 1 hhd tobacco, Chenowith; lot hides, sdrs, Wilson & Hayden; 45 sks seed, Munr & Buchanan; 23 sks flaxseed, Waters; sdrs, Nock, Wicks, & Co; 3 bags cotton yarn, 11 hf bbls molasses, Brent, Warder, & Co; 38 bbls flour, Ferguson & Son; lot sdrs, various con-

signees.

Per Dove from Kentucky River: 85 bags rye, Smith & S; 98 bxs preserves, 46 do garden seeds, 34 dz brooms, Byram; 656 bxs preserves, 40 do garden seeds, 292 dz brooms, Scott; 200 do do, 5 head cattle, Jackson; 111 hf pes bgn, Bartley, J, & Co; 4 pgs, Curd & Co; 2 wagons, Scally & Dudley; lot sdrs, Dupont & Co; 100 hf cls rope, Brady & Davis; 140 ps bgn, 10 bales jeans and linsey, Moorhead; 3451 bags wheat discharged at Madison.

THOSE ELEGANT DRESS HATS OF HAYES, CRAIG, & CO., are now being made so very light and soft that many are laying aside their Soft Fur Hats for them. Stop in and see them. n25 b&j

S TONE MARTIN AND FITCH MANTILLAS—A new supply just received per express at n25 b&j HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.'S.

Juvenile Books of Every Variety at

A. DAVIDSON'S. JESUS UPON EARTH, or the Story of His Birth, Life, Death, and Resurrection. Designed for children. Illus-Death, and Resurrevant ated. 65 cents. The Story of Columbus, simplified for the young folks, 'Yarah H. Bradford. Llustrated. 65 cents. Never Mind the Face or the Cousin's Visit, by Hetty Jolyoke. Illustrated, 65 cents.

Holyoke. Illustrated, 55 tents.

The Home Story Book, with beautiful illustrations. \$1.
The Young American's Picture Gallery. \$1.25.
Catharine de Bora, or Social and Domestic Scenes in the Home of Luther. 40 cents.
Life of Prince Talleyrand. \$1.75.
Three-Fold Test of Modern Spiritualism, by Win. R. Gordon, D. 0. \$1.25.
The Bible in the Workshop, or Christianity the Friend of Labor. \$1.
Beautifully illustrated books of all varieties.

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 9, 1856.

GIGANTIC SCHEME OF SWINDLING. - Account from Washington confirm the rumor that several Southern and Western railroad companies have combined together and will soon attempt to get through Congress a bill, the result of which will give some one hundred and sixty millions of acres of public lands to said companies. This is independent of the railroad scheme. At this rate the public domain will soon be entirely absorbed by speculators, and the new settler be compelled to pay prices for land three and four times that established by the government. Sixteen millions of acres were given away to railroad speculators last session.

STEAM VS. WATER POWER .- Some years since, one of our correspondents, whose articles on Western and Southern manufactures attracted general attention, gave our readers most of the facts bearing on this subject, and showed, very conclusively, that steam power from coals not over ten cents per bushel was, practically, cheaper than water power. Many persons, however, supposed that the writer was biassed by his interest in coal-mines. His opinions seem to be fully sustained by the following artiele which we copy from the Scientific American:

Various correspondents have made inquiries respecting the relative value of steam and water power, and one asks: "Whether an inexhaustible water power or only water sufficient for steam purposes, with an unlimited supply of cheap fuel, are most advantageous to the development of a manufacturing town. It is not possible to give a satisfactory answer to a general inquiry respecting the comparative advantages of steam and water power, but we have to be beginning the correspondent (in no hesitation in answering the correspondent (in Iowa) from whose letter we have quoted the above extract. An abundance of cheap fuel and steam power, in our opinion, possesses the greatest advan-tages for manufacturing purposes. Few manufac-turing operations can be carried on without fuel, even where there is plenty of water power; therefore, where fuel is scarce and dear, manufacturing cannot be carried on but under a heavy expense. In giving this opinion, we do not forget that most

of our manufacturing towns and villages are indebt-ed for their rise to water power. They are built on rivers and creeks where there are falls of water for rivers and creeks where there are falls of water for driving machinery; but, when they were first established, timber for fuel and buildings were plentiful and cheap in the neighborhoods. It has now become a serious question with manufacturers using water power that their supply of water is becoming more unstable every year, as the forests are cleared off, and, in many places where water power was exclusively used a few years ago, auxiliary steam power is required during certain portions of the year, on account of a delicient supply of water.

Forests and swamps are perennial feeders of creeks and rivers. As these disappear, and the soil is spread out to the direct rays of the sun, rapid evaporation takes place after falls of rain, and thus it has occurred that many streams once flowing with power for the miller are now only water-worn channels.

er for the miller are now only water-worn change The ruins of grist and saw-mills are now to be seen on the banks of dry creeks, where forty years ago the merry clatter of the hopper and hum of the saw mingled 'rom morn till night with the song of the rushing waters.

But, although this is true respecting a number of places, manufactures have not deing a number of places, manufactures have not decreased in our country, thanks to the power of steam. With a plentiful supply of fuel, steam forms a constant, trusty power for driving machinery, and a steam factory can be created independent of rare natural localities, like water falls. It has thus great advantages over water power. It requires 180,000 cubic feet of water per hour on a thirteen feet fall to produce the same effect in machinery that can be obtained with fifty cubic feet of water and 300 lbs of coal by a steam engine.

While the power of water for manufacturing purposes is growing weaker and weaker in our country.

poses is growing weaker and weaker in our con have read a statement that in the year 1800 there were only three steam engines in all the United States. Who can count them now? They number tens of thousands. Steam factories can be conducted in or near cities and commercial marts, and thus effect a great saying in transporting ray materials effect a great saving in transporting raw materials and goods. There are various manufactories, however, which need considerable water to carry on, such as calico printing, bleaching, carpet weaving, woolen-cloth making, &c. The scouring, washing, and drying require much water, but then with steam such factories can be heated, the goods boiled and dried, and, taking the expense of keeping dams and water wheels in repair, we are of opinion that steam power, when fuel is so cheap, is to be preferred in

nearly every case to water power.

At any rate, there can be no doubt that steam fac tories must increase in or near our coal regions, and ultimately these will become the great seats of American manufactories, just as the coal regions in England have become the centres of manufactures in that country. And as we have the largest coal fields in the world, and these scarcely touched by the tool of the miner, it makes us hold our breath to contemplate the vast manufacturing power—the hundreds of Sheffields, Birminghams, Manchesters, Leeds, and Glasgows—that will yet arise in our

the greatest manufacturing nation on the globe. There is no higher authority on this subject than the Scientific American, and the facts and views it expresses above should be impressed on the minds of our citizens who have any doubts of our capacity to become an important manufacturing city, when we have an inexhaustible supply of power within three hours' distance and which can be easily reached by an expenditure perfectly insignificant when compared with the results.

The following article from the Evansville Journal is to the point in question:

COAL IS KING .- Labor and commerce now yield control, and the comforts and smiles of the do-mestic fireside come and depart with its presence or absence. Steam moves the world, and coal gives steam its strength. The forces of the commercial and mechanical world are in its coal beds, and they will remain the seats of its power till the lightning is harnessed to the car of commerce and the engine and made to propel them.

Is narnessed to the car of commerce and the engine and made to propel them.

After the experience of this year, no place can considently be adopted as a seat of manufactures and mechanical labor that has not a certain and uninterrupted connection with a coal mine, and those places only that have such a resource can for the future except the heavement the proper test the seat to the coal mine.

rupted connection with a coal mine, and those places only that have such a resource can for the future expect to become great manufacturing emporiums. Louisville, Cincinnati, and other towns, now deprived of fuel by the peculiarities of this seasoff, will suffer, not only by the suspension of labor and the interruption of business for the time, but the injury will be permanent and will have an important influence on their future growth. If they cannot find some access to a constant supply of cheap fuel, those who are seeking locations for workshops and factories will pass by them, whatever other advantages they possess, to those places that have this source of all industrial power.

To get an idea how rapidly coal has increased in importance, and of its future influence, from its past advancement to power, we should recall the fact, that, in 1819, only thirty-seven years ago, the first cargo of coal, of only forty tons, passed down the Lehigh Valley, drawn by one horse, and navigated by the owner and a boy. With much difficulty a purchaser was found, and the owner "cordelled" his boat up the river to the mouth of the canal, and returned home discouraged with the enterprise. This was the beginning of the Lehigh coal business, then the first, but now only one of the avenues of the immense trade in Pennsylvania. A capacious canal and a double-track railroad are now insufficient, through this valley, to transport the quantities of coal that are pressed upon them. There are now ten or twistee outlets of the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania, each one of which is delivering at tide-water from 25,000 to 125,000 bushels per day, or from 7,500,000 to 37,500,000 each, annually; which, when multipled by the number of avenues occupied in the transportation, give quantities difficult to grasp. This is the result of less than forty years'

progress, and the ratio of increase still continues the same; and more than half, probably two-thirds, of this enormous quantity of fuel is used for motive

"OFFICIAL" INFORMATION ABOUT KANSAS. -Gen. Persifer F. Smith, commanding the military department of the West, writes to the War Department, under date of the 11th ult., that order and tranquillity have gradually resumed their sway in Kansas. The border ruffians having been quieted, the troops in the Territory, with the exception of a squadron of dragoons and one company of infantry, who are to remain and guard the State prisoners, are henceforth to devote themselves to making preparations for a campaign against the Cheyennes Indians in the spring. The winter in Kansas has commenced with severity much earlier than usual.

The New York Times company have made a handsome speculation out of the Brick Church property on Nassau street. They bought it about a year ince for two hundred thousand dollars, and the government has now decided to purchase it of them for a postoffice site for four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

OCEAN TELEGRAPH.—The contracts for making and laying down the telegraphic cable between Newfoundland and Ireland have been concluded. It is believed that the line will be in operation by the 4th

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The authorized strength of the Army is 17,894; the actual strength on the 1st of July was 15,562. The number of enlistments during the twelve months ending Sept. 30 was 4,440; the number of persons offering to enlist, but who were rejected for minority or unitness, was 5,594. The number of casualties during the last fiscal year, by deaths, discharges, and desertions, was 6,096, of which 3,223 were by desertion.

The Indian difficulties on the Western plains have been successfully terminated, except with the Cheyennes. The Secretary suggests the propriety of re-moving the fragmentary tribes of Indians in Texas to reservations on the United States lands north of the Red River, which would greatly reduce the ex-penditures for keeping them in subjection by render-ing the maintenance of so many military posts unne-

recommended to extinguish the possessory It is recommended to extinguish the possessory rights of the Hudson Bay Company, as they owe no allegiance to our government, and would be disposed to exercise a powerful influence among the Indians against our people if occasion required.

A vigorous campaign has been projected against the Florida Indians, General Harney commanding the military posts.

military posts.

Much space is devoted to the consideration of the much space is devoted to the consideration of the present system of military posts on the Western frontiers, and a complete revolution of the whole system is urged. The expenses at present are enormous, without any corresponding benefit to the countries.

try or frontier.

Instead of dispersing the troops to form small gar-Instead of dispersing the troops to form small garrisons at numerous posts, where we only exhibit our weakness to the savage foe, the Secretary suggests that within the fertile regions a few points accessible by steamboats or railways should be selected, at which large garrisons should be maintained, and from which strong detachments should annually be sent out into the Indian country during the season when grass will suffice for the support of draft and burden.

burden.

If sufficient garrisons were kept at all the posts now established for the purpose of making expeditions at any time among the neighboring tribes, it is not believed they would be equally effective with marching detachments of the same numerical strength. Their position would be known, their preparations for taking the field observed. The instruction and discipline in quarters would be inferior to that of large garrisons, and the capacity of troops anddenly emerging from quarters to begin forced suddenly emerging from quarters to begin forced marches of pursuit would be less than that of men inured by long marches and frequent bivouacs to bear

fatigue and protect themselves against exposure incident to service in the field.

Under the new policy suggested, the troops would be comfortably quartered in the midst of civilization. Their summer campaign would be the field-practice of their profession, the temporary dangers and toils of which would give zest to the soldier's life with a preparator of the protect of the comforts associated as the conforts as the conforts associated as the conforts as the confor

and toils of which would give zest to the soldier's life, with a prospect of return to the comforts, association, and means of instruction of a large garrison at a well-established post at a given time.

It is believed that such an arrangement would make the service attractive to persons of military spirit, and that the efficiency of the troops would be increased proportionately as the expense of supporting them would be diminished.

The occupation of Algeria by the French is cited as a case parallel to our frontier service, affording an

as a case parallel to our frontier service, affording an instance of the practical working of a system similar to this proposed. A critical examination of this proposed radical change in our army distributions is invited, and legislation to carry it into effect is sug-

The sea-coast fortifications are progressing, but there is much yet to be done before many of the most important will be efficient. The fortifications for harbor defences are held to be most efficient, and re-ference is made to the failure of formidable naval armaments against fortified places in the Black Sea and the Baltic, as showing conclusively that properly constructed fortifications are a sure reliance against the most formidable fleets. The report uragainst the most formidable fleets. The report ur-ges the importance of completing the fortifications in progress, and of making liberal appropriations for new ones. Time is necessary to make them efficient, and it ought to be done while the country is in a state of peace, because it cannot be done hastily ex-

cept at increased expense, and then not reliably.

The Secretary asks a law for liberal appropriations for armaments for new forts, improvements in small arms, and the accumulation of supplies of ammuniition. At the present rate of appropriations by Congress, it would require forty years to supply each mounted piece at the forts with a hundred rounds of ammunition; but, as many needed fortifications will, doubtless, be built within that period, at its end our armament, probably, would not be more complete than now.

It requires no argument to show that fortifications

without guns are worse than useless.

The report recommends the substitution of wrought iron for wooden gun-carriages; asks for an appropriation for experiments to determine the expediency ation for experiments to determine the expediency of mounting, in certain positions covering channels, guns of large calibre, to throw hollow projectiles of great diameter and weight, containing sufficient charges of powder to render a single one destructive of any vessel which it may penetrate.

In order to simplify our field artillery and increase the range and power of that arm, preparations are in progress for a trial by the light artillery companies of four batteries of light 12-pounders, to be substituted for the present 6-pound batteries.

The Secretary renews his recommendation for the establishment of a national foundery for casting guns.

The operations of the national armories have been The operations of the national armories have been restricted to the completion of new models for small arms, and the alteration of old models to the long-range rifled arms, and to the preparations requisite for the exclusive manufacture of the adopted new model, which is a rifled arm, such as is commonly called the Minie rifle, with an improvement of the lock after Maynard's plan. The alteration of the common flint-lock to the self-priming has been effected to a limited extent. The report recommends the alteration to this model of all the old arms of the United States, including those distributed to the States. There are, altogether, upwards of half a million, and the alteration recommended is absolutely necessary, to prepare the country to meet any sudden emergency. It also recommends a law providing for a better system of accountability for arms furnished by the General Government to the States.

the scenes of operation in Russia, and many military the scenes of operation in Russia, and many military establishments in England, France, Prussia, and Austria. In Russia they were received with the most courteous liberality, and every facility extended. They did not obtain access to places actually besieged, but they were permitted to examine the extensive and interesting fortifications of Cronstadt, before which the allied fleet was then lying. At St. Petersburg and Moscow they visited the camp, barracks, military schools, hospitals, and arsenals. At Warsaw they had an opportunity of seeing fortifications constructed on the modern system of the Russian engineers, who have acquired celebrity in the sian engineers, who have acquired celebrity in the skill and energy displayed in the protracted defense

of Sebastopol.

The English government, trusting to the honor of the officers, freely permitted the Commission to visit their camp in the Crimea; but the French refused it, except on conditions which would have defeated the except on conditions which would have deteated the very object of the Commission. The fortifications of Sebastopol, as left after the late assault, were examined. The manner of taking care of the sick and wounded also came under their observation. The report of the Commission will be furnished probably before the close of the session of Congress.

The usual notice is taken of the Academy, and authorities suggestions under the first greater efficiency.

numerous suggestions made for its greater efficiency. For details reference is made to the report of the Board of Visitors. The military roads in the several Territories have been prosecuted with vigor, and several of them completed.

The subject of a Pacific railroad is elaborated, and

The subject of a Pacific railroad is elaborated, and reference made to sundry surveys and explorations. The railroad from San Jose to San Francisco is estimated to cost twenty millions. The Southern road is estimated at forty-four thousand dollars per mile. If the final terminus of the Pacific road is to be San Francisco, the route through the Gorgona Pass to San Pedro is preferable to that to San Diego, since the former port is one hundred miles nearer San Francisco.

The great number of resignations in the army shows the necessity for an increase of pay. It are The great number of resignations in the army shows the necessity for an increase of pay. It evidences a policy injurious to professional pride, while the hard service and frontier stations of the officers require of them sacrifices which no other officers of the government are called upon to make. The expense of living has been greatly augmented, and the pay is about the same as it was fifty years ago. It is bad economy, the report continues, to drive the active and intelligent from the service which they adorn.

adorn.

The legislation which has created special corps or departments, composed of officers, whose duties do not involve the command of troops, has given rise to much trouble and confusion. Brevet rank is con-

The existing abuse in the discharge from the army of persons who, having been represented to the re-cruiting officer as being of mature age, had, after enlistment and transportation to distant posts, brought forward sufficient evidence to require their discharge, is strongly condemned and a remedy sug-

OFFICIAL VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Counties.	more	Counties.	more
Almanee71	7 452	Lenoir424	264
Alexander31		Lincoln514	226
Anson31		Madison460	182
Ashe53		Martin725	311
Burke37		McDowell380	274
Buncombe77		Moore440	489
Bladen 46	3 367	Montgomery108	546
Bertie45		Macon247	308
Beaufort 52	5 796		578
Brunswick36	4 384		61
Cabarras 36			577
Catawba	3 168		466
Craven59	5 475		148
Cumberland125	7 767	Orange909	747
Chowan	5 212		582
Columbus59		Perquimans254	346
Camden 8	9 474	Pitt730	570
Carteret	3 389	Person543	279
Cherokee	3 522		124
Caswell91	7 212		666
Chatham	1 787	Rockingham1001	359
Caldwell 36	4 374		863
Currituck58	8 138		115
Cleaveland79	6 71		1028
Davidson	4 964	Richmond176	500
Davie	9 477		358
Duplin117	3 117	Surry	365
Edgecomb 158	1 151		331
Forsythe104	3 772	Stanley 108	731
Franklin79	3 255		277
Gaston59	7 53	Union	236
Granville106	60 756	Wake1472	789
Guilford4	3 1515		71
Greene37	5 218		36
Gates38	38 305		36
Haywood4	3 191		20
Halifax68	33 599		995
Hertford36			69
Hyde2	18 398	Yancy616	20
Henderson4			-
Iredell30	2 1241		36,88
Jackson 4	04 65		1107
Jones21		The transfer of the second	
Johnston		Buchanan's maj.11,360	1000 110

Suspension of Jacob Little & Co.—Wall street was yesterday thrown into a state of great excitement in consequence of the announcement of the failure of Jacob Little, the great bear of the stock board in this city, and that also of Henshaw & Son, of Boston, in the aggregate for the sum of at least ten millions of dollars.

Mr. Little announced personally at the board in the morning his inability to meet his engagements, but offered to complete all his outstanding contracts by paying up his difference at the day's quotations. It is understood that his creditors will, almost without exception, come into the proposed arrangement. Suspension of Jacob Little & Co.-Wall street

out exception, come into the proposed arrangement. The outstanding contracts are to enormous amounts. It seems that Mr. Little was largely short in stocks,

chiefly in Western railroad shares, probably including a considerable amount of Erie. There were many rumors regarding the amount he had sold, some of which were no doubt exaggerated. The probability is that the number of shares which he had sold, short or on time, amounted to about 100,000 or 150,000. We understand that he offered to settle or 150,000. We understand that he offered to settle his contracts at the prices of stocks yesterday, but announced that should this proposition be declined, and stocks should continue to advance, that he would be unable to fulfill his engagements. We learn that some of his largest creditors acceded to his proposition, while others had not decided how they would act, as they, no doubt, wished for time to consult their constituents. It is likely all will come into the measure when it is considered that Mr. Little has always shown great liberality toward others over whom he had gained a similar advantage, and was generally willing to accept any differences they were able to pay.

The intelligence from England by the steamer of the large arrivals of gold from Australia and the

the large arrivals of gold from Australia and the rise in Consols has had its effect on American opera-

the large arrivals of gold from Australia and the rise in Consols has had its effect on American operators, and raised the price of stocks at a jump. In this state of things, Mr. Little doutless foreseeing his utter inability to go on came to stand a still at once. The consequence of this will be more distinctly seen in a day or two, and involvements of other parties, who based their own operations on the contracts of Mr. Little, must also be extensive and heavy. At the second board, stocks went up to Thursday's prices, and there are many reasons why such a such a result would be struggled for by those who are to deliver at the present rates. When the hypothecated stocks are, however, resorted to by the lenders of money in the street—who hold them as security—we shall probably then see a considerable decline. The great bear disappearing for a time as a purchaser, the supply will exceed the démand.

In 1853 Mr. Little found himself in very much the same predicament, and settled his differences by his notes having six, twelve, and eighteen months to run. These were taken up before muturity, and probably the same measures will be resorted to on this occasion. His losses are estimated at about one million of dollars, but his friends appear confident he will be able to respond, whatever the sum may be. All these time bargains, as our readers are doubtless aware, are strictly illegal. Their security is that only of the contracting parties. It is understood that Mr. Little continued his ordinary operations yesterday, notwithstanding his suspension, and probably in a fortnight's time the whole affair will blow over. Nothing but the final conflagration will put an end to Wall street speculations and Wall street swindles. An ordinary carthquake would not trouble the operators at all. The failure in this city was that of a bear—that in Boston of a bull.

N. Y. Herald, Saturday. States.

The breech-loading arms have not been tested, the inventors failing to supply specimens for experiment. The subject of ordnance is treated at length.

The arsenals of Watervliet, N. Y., and Fayetteville, N. C., are recommended to be used for arsenals of construction, for which an extension of the buildings is required.

The officers of the Crimean Commission visited

By the Rev. Thos. Bottomley, Dec. 9, Mr. Albert L. Wilson, of Ohlo, to Miss Amelia Pennell, of this city.

The Great Russian Remedy—Pro Bono Publico.—"Every mother should have a box in the house handy in case of accidents to the children." Redding's Russia Salve.—It is a Boston remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Files, Boils, Corns, Felons, Chilblains, and Old Sores of every kind; for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Itch, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Bunions, Sore Nipples (recommended by nurses), Whitlows, Sties, Festers, Flea Bites, Spider Stings, Frozen Limbs, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore and Cracked Lips, Sore Nose, Warts, and Flesh Wounds it is a most valuable remedy and cure, which can be testified to by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. In no instance will this Salve do an injury, or interfere with a physician's prescriptions. It is made from the purest materials, from a recipe brought from Russia—of articles growing in that country—and the proprietors have letters from all classes, clergymen, physicians, sea captains, nurses, and others who have used it themselves, and reccommended it to others.

Redding's Russia Salve is put in large tin boxes, stamped on the cover with a picture of a horse and a disabled soldier, which picture is also engraved on the wrapper.

Price 25 cents a box. Redding & Co., proprie-

the wrapper.

the wrapper.

Price 25 cents a box. Redding & Co., proprietors. R. A. Robinson and Bell, Talbott, & Co., agents for Louisville. Scribner & Devol, agents for New Albany.

Scribner & Devol, agents for Apr2 j&bdeod&weow1y

Dog Lost.

STRAYED or Stolen, from the subscriber, on the 2d inst., a Liver-colored Speckled POINTER SLUT, had on a chain collar, with my name engraved thereon. A liberal reward will be paid for her delivery to me.

n5 jl&b3* Second street, bet. Chestnut and Broadway.

THE BEST ORDER OF Fine Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

CARPETS, Including Royal Wilton, Velvet, Brusse Ply, and all other grades,

CURTAIN GOODS AND TRIMMINGS,

All offered at PRIME COST by Bent & Duvall,

Main Street.

Main Street.

NoTWITHSTANDING the unprecedented demand made upon us from the first announcement offering our entire stock of GOODS at cost, we have still a very large and general assortment of the above enumerated Goods on hand, and, as our Mr. Bent retires from business on the 1st of January, we shall until that date continue our sale ef Goods at cost, with a deduction from the cost price of very many Goods out of season. Our stock of Goods was purchased under the most favorable circumstances, and now being at first cost affords an opportunity to purchasers of fine Dry Goods, Carpetings, &c., seldom met with.

BENT & DUVALL, d2 j&btf 537 Main st., between Second and Third.

Old Papers for Sale.

A LOT of old papers in good order, suitable for wrapping up goods, &c., for sale. Inquire at this office.

WHITE WHEAT FLOUR—380 bbls extra WhiteWheat Flour in store and for sale by H. FERGUSON & SON, d9 j&b Corner Fifth and Market, BUCKWHEAT FLOUR-250 bags Pennsylvania (to arrive) for sale by

H. FERGUSON & SON. GREAT ATTRACTION. --- AT COST AND LESS--DRY GOODS.

GREAT ATTRACTION.—AT COST AND LESS—DRY GOODS.

ROBINSON, MARTINN, & CO., 96 FOURTH ST.,
A RE now disposing of their large and desirable stock of Dress Silks;
Cloaks;
Shawls; and
Fancy Dress Goods
at less than cost, in order to reduce their stock prior to January lest, when the senior member of the concern withdraws from it; therefore purchasers can find Goods at certainly great bargains, for this house never makes an assurance but what it abidies by.
Flannels in every variety;
Checka, Tickings, Sheetings;
Hosiery, Gloves, and Comforts;
Cassimeres, Cloths, and Cassinets;
Jeans, Llussy, and Fulled Cloths;
De Laines, Merinoes, and Cashmeres;
Blankets and Counterpains;
Embroideries of every description;
Mourning Goods of all kinds;
Plain and Fancy Silks, &c., &c.

ROBINSON, MARTIN, & CO.,
dec8 j&b

THE COURT OF NAPOLEON, or Society Under the

THE COURT OF NAPOLEON, or Society Under the First Empire, with Portraits of its Beauties, Wits, and Heroines, from authentic originals. By Frank B. Good-rich

Heroines, from authentic rich.

Violet, or The Cross and the Crown. By M. J. McIn-Violet, or the Cross and the Crown. By M. J. McIntosh. Price \$1.

The History and Records of the Elephant Club. By Q.

K. Philander Doesticks, P. B. Price \$1.

The Huvrors of Falconbridge, a collection of humorous and every-day scenes. By Jonathan F. Kelley. \$1.25.

The Night Watch, or Social Life in the South. By a Louisville lady. Price \$1.25.

California In-Doors and Out, or How we Farm, Mine, and Live, generally, in the Golden State. By Eliza W. Farnham. Price \$1.

Oriental Acquaintance, or Letters from Syria. By J. W.

Farnham. Price \$1.
Oriental Acquaintance, or Letters from Syria. By J. W.
De Forest. Price 90 cents.
The Golden Dagon, or Up and Down the Irrawaddi. Just received by express and for sale by
CRUMP & WELCH,
d8 j&b 84 Fourth street, near Market,

New \$250 Pianos.

We have for sale several fine 6½ octave Pianos, with full iron frame, round corners, rosewood cases, fancy desk, &c., warranted in every respect. Call and see the \$250 BRAINARD BROTHERS, ds j&b

Recently Published Sheet Music. "Yerdi," and "Traviata" (Verdi's condemned era), for Piano and Guitar, to be had at BRAINARD'S Music Store, 71 Fourth st., near Main.

New Books--New Books!

AT A. DAVIDSON'S. A NNALS of the American Pulpit, or Commemorative Notices of Distinguished American Clergymen of Various Denominations, by William B. Sprague, D. D. 2 vols. Price \$5.

The Two Lights, by the author of Struggles for Life.

\$1. Bible and Science, or the World Problem, by Taylor Lewis. Price \$1 25. Undine, or the Water Spirit, also Sintram and his Com-panions, by Frederick De La Motte Fouque. Price 75c. The Boy's Book of Adventure, by Theodora Dielitz. The History of Sanford and Merton, by Thomas Day. rice 70c.
The American Family Robinson, or the Adventures of a amily Lost in the Great Desert of the West. Illustrated.

Family Lost in the Great Desert of the West, Illustrated, Price \$1.

The Australian Crusoes, Illustrated, Price \$1.

The Parent's Assistant, by Maria Edgeworth. Price 75c, The Little Sister, or the Child from the Cradle to the School, with beautiful illustrations. Price \$1.

The Swiss Family Robinson. Illustrated. Price \$1.

Happy School Days, or the History of Several Young Ladies, related by themselves, by Charles Lamb and Sister. Price 50c.

Just received and for sale by A. DAVIDSON, d6 j&b

THE largest, finest, and cheapest stock of Ladies, Missest and Children's Fancy Furs is to be found at the establishment of PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

BOYS', YOUTHS', AND GENT'S FELT HATS—Something new, beautiful, and cheap, just received and for sale at PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.'S, 455 Main st. M OLESKIN CAPS AND BLACK BEAVER HATS, of the Louisville fall style, of very superior make and extra fine quality, ready for our sales this morning. db j&b PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

NEW BOOKS. NEW BOOKS.

ORIENTAL Acquaintance, or Letters from Syria, by J. De Forcet. Price 90 cents.
Art and Scenery in Europe. with other papers; being chiefly Fragments from the Portfolio of the late Horace Binney Wallace, Esq. Price \$1 25.
Paul Fane, or Parts of a Life Else Untold, a Novel, by N. P. Willis. Price \$1 25.
Prue and I, by George William Curtis. Price \$1.
The Golden Dragou, or Up and Down the Irrawaddi; being Passages of Adventure in the Burmara Empire. Price \$1.

Ing Passages of Adventure in the Entitian Emple. Friend
The Bible in the Workshop, or Christianity the Friend
of Labor, by Rev. John W. Mears. Price §1.
Morgan Horse, a Premium Essay on the American Breed
of Horses, by D. C. Linsley. Price §1.
The Poetry of the East, by W. R. Alger. Price §1.
Magdslen Hepburn, a Story of the Scottish Reformation,
by Mrs. Olyphant, author of Zardee. Price §1.
The Suffering Savour, or Meditations on the Last Days
of Christ, by Fred. W. Krunmaker, D. D. Price §1 25.
These, together with all the late works of the day, can
be had of
dec 3 [25] 48 Fourth street, near Market.

DRESS HATS, LOUISVILLE STYLE—A good amortment roady for our sales this morning.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.,

Main street.

GREAT ATTRACTION .-- The dry goods house of Miller & Tabb, corner of Fourth and Market streets, has been thronged daily for the last week with ladies; all availing themselves of the opportunity now offered by this house of buying dry goods at "prime Eastern cost." We would advise our friends and all those in search of great bargains and good goods to give them an early call.

They have a large and attractive stock of the description of fancy and staple dry goods.

Their stock of cloaks, in point of variety and ele-

gance, is unsurpassed by that of any other house in the West, which they are offering at cost and less. In order to secure the latest and best goods, call

CONCERT.-Herr von Killuitz, a Hungarian exile proposes to give a concert at the Mozart Hall to-morrow evening. He will be assisted by some of our best musical artistes. He will introduce a new instrument, invented by himself, and called the "Symphonia Concertina," which is said by those who have heard it to exceed any other instrument in the sweetness of its tone.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS are still for sale at 74 Fourth street, opposite the National Hotel. They are too well known as a cheap, pleasant, and effectual remedy for coughs, colds, &c., to require further

THE MUSICAL SOIREE .- Mrs. Deming sang last night before a large and appreciative audience at the Louisville Hotel. There was but one opinion among those who were present, and that was a sense of delight at the really splendid musical treat which had been enjoyed. Mrs. Deming has a flexible sweet toned voice of unusual power. The ran her voice is as great as that of any vocalist we have heard. The lower tones are full, rich aud melodious, the higher ones perfectly rounded, clear and faultless. When singing, the sounds seom to murmur and linger, as if loth to leave her lips, and anon leaped wildly and passionately, like an imprisoned bird rejoicing in its new found liberty. Her execution of Casta Diva and the Tacea La Notte was beautiful and brilliant; many of her hearers who were excellent musical critits awarded her the palm of excellence. In ballad singing she is pre-eminent. She sings as if she felt every emotion described in the songs. The pretty Scotch and Irish ballads, which appeal to the hearts of the hearers, were sung with emotion and spirit that charmed every ear. All who were present were abundantly satisfied and completely charmed with this exhibition of rare musical powers and correct taste. Mrs. Deming has proved her right to be ranked among the best musical artistes of the age.

FIREMEN'S FAIR .- Again last night Odd Fellows' Hall was pretty well filled with beautiful women and brave men. The fair increases in attraction nightly, and those who visit it once will derive so much pleasure that they will not stay away as long as it continues. Let every lady and gentleman remember that the fair is for the benefit of distressed widows and orphans of deceased firemen. There are none who have stronger claims on our citizens.

AMUSEMENTS.

LADIES' FAIR, At Odd Fellows' Hall

COMMENCING MONDAY, DEC. 2, 1856. A FAIR will be given by the Trustees of the Fire Department of the City of Louisville for the benefit of the fund for the relief of disabled Firemen, their widows and

orphans.

The Board of Trustees ask the citizens to contribute to this praisworthy enterprise by donating either money or such articles as can be sold at the Fair. All contributions sent to the undersigned or to the Hall on Tuesday, December 2d, will be thankfully received.

SIM. WATKINS, Pres't.

COME TO A. JAEGER & CO'S CHINA STORE And look for Christmas and New Year's

PRESENTS. This day the subscribers have received, per ships Germania and Washington, direct from France, a new and beautiful assortment of the following goods, viz: Dinner, Tea, and Breakfast Sets, decorated, gilt, and white; Toilets, Motto Cups and Saucers, Vases, Powder Boxes, Colognes, Candlesticks, Cigar Stands, Jewel Cases, Toy Tea Sets, Migs, Pickles, Bowls, Compoters, &c. These, together with a great variety of other articles, we are offering extremely low. Please call before making purchases elsewhere at depth of the property of the prope

Iron-Stone China and Common Earthen

Just received, per ships Classical Bird and Fanny Posdick, from the Staffordshire potteries, 60 crates fine Pearl Iron-Stone and Common Ware, viz. Touet Sets, Tea-Pots, Sugars and Creams, Cups and Saucers, Pitchers, Plates, Dishes, Butters, Pickles, Tureens and covered Dishes, covered Pitchera, Toy Tea Sets, Poot Bath, and Jars, Salads, Bakers, Compotiers, &c. Country Merchants and hotel housekeepers would do well to give us a call before making their selection elsewhere.

A. JAEGER & CO.

d4 b Nos, 119 and 121 Fourth st., Mozar (Sd.).

Bargains in Second Hand Pianos. I HAVE on hand ten excellent second-hand Pianos for sale cheap by D. P. FAULDS, 539 Main street, opposite the Bank of Kentucky.

First Premium Piano Fortes, First Premium Piano Fortes,
Manufactured by Stelnway & Sons.

I HAVE obtained the agency for the sale of these superb instruments in the South and West, and shall hereafter have a full supply at my Warerooms, and am prepared to sell them at the manufacturer's prices. Mesers, Steinway & Sons have taken the first premiums for their instruments in all the exhibitions in which they have placed them, and are acknowledged by all judges who have seen them to be superior to any Planos manufactured in the United States.

Imp'tr and Dealer in Musical Goods and Piano Fortes, dec 3 j&b 539 Main street, opposite the Bank of Ky.

Cheapest in the Market.

DURKEE, HEATH, & CO. are still receiving large varieties of DRY GOODS and CARPETS by Express and Railroad nearly every day, which places our assortment of Goods by far beyond comparison ahead of any other in this city. We do not adopt the humbug of advertising our entire stock at cost, but pledge ourselves to the community os sell them better bargains the year round than they can find elsewhere in the city. We invite all to call and see for themselves. find elsewhere in the cay.

themselves.

50 pieces Tapestry Brussells Carpets;

20 do Ingrains, at low figures:

New patterns of Church Carpets, that cannot be found at any other house;

any other house;

any other house;
Fancy Silks, in all varieties;
Black brocade and plain Silks;
50 patterns of figured all wool De Laines at 50 cents a yard,
worth \$31 a yard;
New style of quilted Whalebone Skirts;
500 pairs of Bed Blankets;
Black Giupure Laces, new patterns;
With 1,000 pieces American Prints, at 10 cents a yard.

DURKEE, HEATH, & CO.,
d1 d&wj&b 107 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

Chateaubriand's Great Work

THE GENIUS OF CHRISTIANITY, or the Spirit and Beauty of the Christian Religion, by Viscount De Chateaubriand, suthor of "Travels in Greece and Palestine," "The Martyrs," "Aiala," dec.; a new and complete translation from the French, with a Preface, Biographical Notice of the Author, and Critical and Explanatory notes; by Chas. J. White, D. D. Price \$2.50.

WEBB, GILL, & LEVERING, n29 dj&b&wj No. 521 Main street.

BOYS', YOUTHS', AND CHILDREN'S HAT OF CAPS of the latest styles constantly on hand a for sale by PRATHER, MITH, & Co., Sale by

ADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S FANCY AND plain Furs just received by express. In the assortment will be found some extra fine and inerge sized Capse of Stone Martin, Pitch, black Lynx, and Preach Schle, all of which we are offering at Eastern prices.

125 jeb PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 425 Mainet. of at Eastern prices. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 45 Ma

left for this port with 7 barges confeining 69,000

A. J. MORRISSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

SADDLERY HARDWARE, TRUNKS, HORSE COLLARS, BRIDLES, HARNESS,

Engine, Steamboat, and Garden Hose.

Main Street, between Sixth and Seventh, above Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky

THE above articles, and many others not enumerated, are of our own manufacture, made out of the best material and in point of vorkmanship, elegance, and durability of finish will vie with any manufactured in the Unite States. Persons in want of a superior Trunk of beautiful finish are invited to inspect our stock before making theis election. Increased advantages offered to the trade, and peculiar inducements extended to cash purchasers, junes djæbæwjæbeowtf

A. J. MORRISSON & CO.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION. Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid EXTRACT BUCHU.

FOR all diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Urinary, and Sexual Organs.

JOY TO THE WORLD!

It cures all Diseases of the BLADDER,

KIDNEYS,

GRAVEL,

DROPSY,

OBSTRUCTIONS,

FEMALE COMPLAINTS, CHRONIC GONORRHEA, STRICTURES, GLEET,

And all diseases arising from excesses and imprudences
life.

NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED SUFFFRERS,
And removes all improper discharges from the Bladd removes all improper discharges from the Bla Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing in MALE OR FEMALE,

MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause they may have originated, and
NO MATTER OF HOW LONG STANDING,
Giving health and vigor to the frame
AND BLOOM TO THE PALLID CHEEK.
DEBILITY, brought on by abuse, a most terrible disease,
which has brought thousands of the human family to untimely graves, thus blasting the brilliant hopes of parents
blighting in the bud the glorious ambition of many a
sole youth, can be cured by the use of this
INFALLLIBLE REMEDY

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COM
POUND FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU

To proper and directly according to the

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU
Is prepared directly according to the
RULES OF PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,
With the greatest accuracy and chemical knowledge and
care devoted in its combination. Its popularity has extended in all directions, and, whether used in town, country, hospital, or private practice, has invariably given the
most decided and unequivocal satisfaction and produced the
most salutary and beneficial effects. It has been and is used
in all the principal cities in the United States and British
Provinces, in both public and private practice, with great
success. Henceforth let it be understood, for the proofs are
too overwhelming to be contradicted, that Helmbold's
Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu is
the most valuable remedy ever offered to the afflicted.
The mass of voluntary testimony in possession of the proprietor is immense, embracing names well-known to
SCIENCE AND FAME?
Celebrated Physicians and distinguished Clergymen.
See Professor Dewee's valuable work on the Practice of
Physic and most of the late standard works on Medicine.
It is a medicine which is perfectly pleasant in its tasts and
odor, but immediate in its action, and it is taken by persons
of either sex, without hindrance from business or medical
advice, as explicit directions for use and an ample number
of reliable and responsible certificates to convince the most
sceptical will accompany each bottle.
Price §1 per bottle, or six bottles for §5. Delivered to any
address. Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
No. 52 South Tenth street, below Chestnut,
(Assembly Buildings) Philadelphia.
To be had of RAYMOND & PATTEN AND BEELT, TALBOT, & CO., and of Druggists and Dealers throughout the
United States, Canadas, and British Provinces.

AT COST AND LESS.

ROBINSON, MARTIN, & CO., 96 Fourth street.

WE are now offering our entire stock of STAPLE at
FANCY DRY GOODS at cost and less than cost for each, prior to the 1st of January, owing to auticipated chan, in the concern. neern:
Servants' Goods of all kinds;
Domestic Cottons and Plaids;
Super printed and plain De Laines;
Striped and Moire Antique Silks;
Merinoes and all Wool Plaids.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS CLOAKING CLOTHS
Are now offered in bargains.

A WORD.

We are determined to sell goods as we advertise, and can rely upon it. ROBINSON, MARTIN, & CO.

New Books. New Books.

Dr. Kane's Arctic Expedition. Price \$5.

Paul Faue, or Part of Life Else Untold, by

N. P. Willis. Price \$1 25.

Three Per Cent. a Month, or Perils of Fast

y Necklace and What Came of It, by T. B. Aldrich.

Daisy Necklace and What Canada Price 75c.

Memoirs of Celebrated Characters, by A. D. Lamartine

Price 30c.
Helen Lincoln, a Tale, by Carrie Caprom. Price 75c.
Helen Lincoln, a Tale, by Carrie Caprom. Price 75c.
Hights and their Days, by Dr. Doran. Price \$1 25.
Piazza Tales, by Herman Melville. Price \$1.
Saratoga, a Tale of 1787. Price \$1 25.
Evelyn Marston, a Novel. Price 50c.
Daily Journal and Diary for 1857.
Received and for sale by
WEBB, GILL. & LEVERING,
nov29 j&bd&w
No. 321 Main street.

FUNDAMENTAL PHILOSOPHY, by Rev., Jas., Balmes translated by H. F. Brownson. 2 vols. Price §3 50. SPALDING'S MISCELLANEA. A few copies left. Price §2 25.

WEBB, GILL, & LEVERING.

More New Books.

N. P. Willis. Price \$1 25.
Pune and I, by George William Gartis. Price \$1.
The Bible in the Workshop, or Christianity the Friend of Labor, by Rev. John W. Mears. Price \$1.
The Dible in the Workshop, or Christianity the Friend of Labor, by Rev. John W. Mears. Price \$1.
The Poetry of the East, by W. R. Alger. Price \$1.
Oliver Cromwell, or England's Great Protector, by Henry William Herbert. Price \$1.
Morgan Horse, a Premium Essay on American Breed of Horses; Hints for Breeding, Breaking, and general use and management of Horses, by D. C. Linsley. Price \$1.
Never Too Late To Mend, a Matter-of-Fact Romance, by Charles Reade. 2 vols. Price \$15.
Pilgrimage to El Medinah and Mecca, by Richard F. Burton. Price \$15.

Mourning Goods at Cost.

BENT & DUVALL, Main street, between Second and Third.

WE have still on hand a large stock of—
Black Bombazines;
Black French Merinoes;
Black English Crapes;
Black Mourning Silks, &c.;
Which we are selling at cost—Those in want will please give us a call.

ngs j&b—BENT

BENT & DUVALL. L OCKS, HIuGES, SCREWS, SHUTTER AND SASH Fasts, Nails of all sizes, Bolts, Pullies, Silding-door Trimnings, Wardrobe Hooks, &c., for sale by JAS. B. SLAUGHTER.

MARIETTA GRINDSTONES, (from one to four feet)
also boxed Grindstones (various sizes), Grindstone
Cranks and Rollers, Cutting Boxes, Shovels, Spades, Dung
and Hay Forks, Wheelbarrows, &c., for sale by
p. 127 j&b

Hardware Notice. JAMES B. SLAUGHTER, No. 501 Main street, between Third and Fourth, two doors below the Bank of Louisville, has now on hand one of the most complete and best serials, &c., to be found in this city, to which he would respectfully call the attention of the public, and requests all wishing articles in his line to call ond examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

K NIVES AND FORKS, ODD FORKS, CANDLE-sticks, Waiters, Spittoons, Shovels, Tongs, Pokers, Shovels and Tongs Stands, Cinder Shovels, Coal-Hods, Coffee-Mills, Tea, Table, and Basting Spoons, Bella, Wood Saws, &c., for sale by

JAS. B. SLAUGHERD

JAS. B. SLAUGHTER.

AXES, SAWS, MALLETS, LEVELS, SQUARES,
Chisels, Gouges, Adzes, Compasses, Plyers, Braces and
Bits, Callipers, Drawing-Knives, &c., for sale by
13S. B. SLAUGHTER.

THE ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine prices, and now is the best time to select, as the assortment is large and complete.

PRATHER, SMITH, 2.

DRESS AND BUSINESS HATS AND CAPS-Moleskin, Cassimere, Soft Fur, Cloth, and Plush Cap-tre to be had in great variety at PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.'S, 46b Main street.

CHI OREN'S FURS—A great variety of white, gray
ark colors to be had at
HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.'S. New Books at Crump & Welsh's,

No. 84 Fourth street.

PAUL FANE, or Parts of a Life Else Untold, by N. P. Willia Price 21 25.

Prue and I, by Curtis. Price 21.

The Wedding Guest, by T. S. Arthur. Price 75c.

Our Homes, by T. S. Arthur, Price 75c, n34 jeb

officings four dr. to lot of the transport of the cole of the cole

Wood's Wall Paper Depot. Third street, near Main, opposite the Courier Office

Strangers and Country Merchants s well as my city patrons will find WALL PAPER OF ALL CLASSES

Very complete and perfect, having very recently made iarge additions of everything new and choice in my line of business which the Eastern markets afford. Combining my trade of PAPER HANGER with the sale of Wall Paper enables me to assure the public that they will find it to their interest to give me a call.

In Decorative Hall Papers I claim superiority over all competitors in the Louisville market. Gentlemen who desire rich and elegant patterns of this description of papers, and something entirely new, will please call and judge for themselves.

W. F. WOOD, Third street, near Main.

COAL! COAL! THE subscriber, thankful for the business heretofore extended to him by his friends and the public generally, respectfully informs them that he has just opened a Coal Yard and Office on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, where by strict attention and puntuality, he still hopes to receive a large share of public patronage.

He keeps always on hand a large assortment of Pittsburg and Youghiogheny Coal, that is warranted to be what it is represented.

represented.

He also keeps the best Pittsburg Nut Coal, delivered to any part of the city for 9 cents per pushel, used by some of the first families; none better for steam.

Also, an office on Market street, between Sixth and Seventh.

j22 j&b E. F. LEEZER.

E. F. LEEZER.

HOW IS IT

EVERYBODY wants once of TROXEL'S beautiful AMbug names gotten up by artists to deceive the public attracted considerable attention, but now they have ascertained how easily it is to be humbugged even by a name, as all other pictures made on glass in Louisville except at Troxel's Gallery are not hermetically sealed, not so beautiful, and liable to fade.

Citizens and strangers are periods.

nul, and hable to fade. Citizens and strangers are particularly invited to call be-ore going elsewhere. Instructions given in the art for \$30. Also, rights for sale to operate in Kentucky. for sale to operate in Kentucky.
W. L. TROXEL, Ambrotypist,
Main st., between Second and Third,
over House's Printing Telegraph Office.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

HE subscriber, thankful for the patronage extended to him by his friends and the public generally, respect-ly informs them that he has just opened a COAL YARD fully informs them that he has has opened a COAL YARD and OFFICE, on the CORNER OF NINTH AND GREEN STREETS, where he is prepared to fill all orders for Pomeroy and Pittsburg Coal at the lowest market price.

25 Offices also on the west side of Third street, between Market and Jefferson, and Fulton, between Preston and Floyd streets.

[d13 j&b] JOS. ROBB.

C.S. MALTBY'S WHOLESALE OYSTER REPOSITORY.

RECEIVING DAILY PER ADAMS'S EXTRESS FRESH OYSTERS, in Cans and Kegs, from all the most celebrated fishing points on the Chesapeake Bay.

JOHN A. McLAUGHLIN, Agent for C. S. Maltby. No. 62 Third st., bet. Main and Market.

VOGT & KLINK, MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks, and fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices, No. 72 Third street, near Market, Louisville, 6

kentucky.

**Eff Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descriptions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior manner.

**S17 wile discharged in the superior manner. JOHN H. HOWE,

JOHN H. HOWE,
SIGN. HOUSE, AND FANCY PAINTER, IMITATOR
of all kinds of Wood and Marble. Mixed Paints,
Glass, Putty, &c., for sale.
Terms made to suit customers both as to rates and times
of payment. 13 No. 312 Green street, first door east of Fourth Louisville, Ky. f28 b&jly

French Embroideries---Real Laces. THE subscriber has on hand a complete and elegan

French Embroidered Collars; do do Setts;
do do Bands, &c., &c.
Real Lace Collars;
do do Setts;
do do Setts;
Real Laces of all kinds, very cheap for cash.

AT COST.

Embroidered Lace and Muslin Curtains; French Flannel, by CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS.

octil j&btf 99½ Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

WALKER'S EXCHANGE. THE undersigned, having sold his Exchange and Restaurant Hotel to Messrs. Cawein & Kohlhepp, takes this opportunity to return thanks to his friends and the public for the generous support extended to his establishment for the last twenty years, and would recommend his successors as being worthy of their patronage.

Respectfully,

W. H. WALKER.

HAVING purchased from W. H. Walker the above populular establishment, we solicit a share of that patronage so liberally extended to our predecessor. We will conduct the business in its original liberal style and elegance, under the firm of octly&b JOHN CAWEIN & CO.

To my Customers.

In consequence of the late fire on the 1st inst., by which my store-house and a greater part of my stock were burned, I was compelled to seek another location. I therefore beg leave to inform them as heretofore at my new location in Bustard's building, No. 440 Market street, near corner Fourth, north side. My stock of

Gents' and Ladies' Shoes and Boots For the fall and winter wear will be complete in a very few days. I shall still endeavor to merit the patronage in my new location heretofore so generously betsowed by the citizens of Louisville and surrounding country.

817 j&b SAM'L P. SECOR.

Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods.

J. R. ESTERLE, No. 87 Fourth street.

Having taken this well known establishment, I hope to merit the patronage of its former friends and custemers. My assortment of Jewelry, Watches, Fancy as t materials. est materials.

I have also on hand the largest and best selection extracts, Lubin's, Cologne, &c.; as well as Hair Brush

Extracts, Lubin's, Cologne, Co.,
Combs, &c.
Watch-making and repairing in all its branches attende
opersonally by myself.

Mar29 dtf old b J. R. ESTERLE. HOOE & LUCKETT, IMPORTERS OF CHINA AND QUEENSWARE, AND DEALERS IN GLASSWARE, HOUSE-FUR-

NISHING GOODS, GIRANDOLES, AND FANCY GOODS.

The subscribers have received, per ships
Kate Dyer and R. B. Summer, direct from
Liverpool, their fall supplies and are enabled to offer to country merchants and others a full, complete, and handsome assertment of goods in
their line at prices and upon terms which will be found as
desirable as can be met with anywhere.
French China Tea Sets, gilded and white;
Cups and Saucers, gilt and plain white;
Vases, Candlesticks, Mugs, Pitchers, &c.;
Plates and Dishes, gold-band and white, separately from
sets;

white Granite Dinner and Tea sets, Toilet Sets, Pitcher

White Grante Dinner and Tea sets, Fuchets, Sec.;
Basins and Ewers, Bowls, Muggs, Plates, Dishes, covered Dishes, dec., separate;
Liverpool and Printed Ware of every description;
Common White Ware of every description;
Blue edged, colored, and enameled, do;
Rockingham or Brown and Yellow Ware, do;
Rich eut preserved and plain Glassware;
Waiters' Cutlery;
Britannia and Block Tin Coffee and Tea Pots;
These with a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, we are offering extremely low. Customer would do well to give us a call before making their pur chasee elsewhere.

HOOLE & LUCKETT, No. 461 Market st.,
and 1840

GE GLOVES AND MITS-50 dozon each very heavy Buck Gloves and Mits for sale by JAMES LOW & CO., 410 Main &

D. P. PAV LDB. Poblisher of Muses,

t'an librare, togothur with a maye.

LATEST NEWS.

BAROMETER. Last night, 12 o'clock : To-day, 12 o'clock. 29.95. 30.01.

On the train on the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad, to which an accident occurred on Monday night, at Alliance, was Mr. Charles Miller, of this city. We are glad to learn that he escaped without

SEHON CHAPEL.—This church, after having been closed some six or seven weeks for repairs, will be reopened for divine service next Sunday, Dec. 14, at 11 o'clock A. M. The improvements in the edifice have been made on an extensive scale rendering it one of the most comfortable, if not one of the handsomest, churches in the city. In consequence of the action of the late Louisville Conference of the Methodist Espiscopal Church, South, in failing to supply this church with a pastor, the members and pew-holders withdrew from their connectional unity with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and are now a Methodist Church in a congregational form. Their former talented and worthy pastor, Rev. G. W. Smiley, has accepted a eall from this church under the new arrangement, and entered upon his duties as pastor. Mr. Smiley ranks deservedly high as a theologian and is distinguished for eloquence and pulpit oratory. We have no doubt that this church, under his pastoral charge, will prosper and be the instrument of much good.

A large and delighted audience were entertained last evening by the most novel and interesting performance that we have ever witnessed. Miss Stanley possesses a great versatility of talent, and whilst the greater portion of the Lyric drew forth shouts of laughter, there are some portions of the most pathethic character. The novelty that Miss Stanley has introduced is not only well written, but indeed some parts of it are entitled to the highest meed of praise.

Her reading is almost faultless, and her change of constume is marvelous. Indeed some of the audience were inclined to think there must be twin sisters on the stage, as her changes of costume were made very often in fifteen seconds. We were perfectly enchanted with Miss Stanley's singing, and more particularly with a Spanish and a High Dutch song, the latter of which would provoke mirth from a Quaker. Her voice is remarkably clear and silvery in the higher notes, and her musical attainments place her in the very highest rank of artistes. She is quite graceful and prepossessing in appearance, perfectly au fait in her role, and we advise all our readers to go and see for themselves if we have not stated truly that her performance is the gem of the

The Memphis and Charleston railroad is now open to Corinth, a distance of ninety-five miles from Memphis. The eastern section is open westwardly to Buzzard Roost, leaving a gap of staging of only forty miles. This is rapidly closing up, and we may look for the completion of the road by March or April.

DEWITT & MILES,

Saddle, Harness, & Trunk Manufacturers,

No. 551 Main st., between Second and Third.

Wishing to reduce our large stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, HORSE CLOTHING, &c., before the close of the year, purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to give us a call, as we are selling a good article at very low prices. Remember 126

DEWITT & MILES.

\$29,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT Clothing and Furnishing Goods CHILDREN'S AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING Now offered at GREAT SACRIFICES.

GREAT SAURIFICES.

Twenty to Thirty per cent. can be Saved

If you want elegant Clothing, by ealling at

J. M. ARMSTRONG'S

Celebrated Clothing Establishment,

496, corner Fourth and Main sts.

SCOTCH WHISKY—A superior article (in bond) for sale by the puncheon or demijohn by HEFRY WIRGMAN, n27 366 Main st. between Seventh and Eighth. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—40 sacks fresh Pennsylvania Buckwheat just received and for sale by n27 JNC. F. HOWARD & CO.

LICORICE—J. C. & Co., Ynurria, E. H., and various other brands in store and for sale by.

127

HENRY WIRGMAN, 366 Main st. Great Inducements

ARE now offered to those in want of Ready-Made Clothing, by GEORGE BLANCHARD, opposite the Gait House, Sign of the Golden Hand.

You will there find an entire new stock of Clothing, and I feel warranted in saying that my garments are made as fashionable as any other establishment in the city and at prices equally as low as those selling at cost.

Also, a large lot of Gutta Percha Goods on hand. All goods warranted strong and sound and a good fit guaranteed or the money refundes. NEW YORK CREAM CHEESE-150 boxes received per

mailboat and for sale by W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st. CRANBERRIES—25 bbls Cranberries just received and for sale by n28 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

CORN STARCH—5 cases Corn Starch just received and W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st. PINE-APPLE CHEESE—20 boxes Pine-Apple Cheese received and for sale by n28 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

MATCHES—300 gross Matches received per mailboat and for sale by n28 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st. SUGAR—36 hhds strictly prime New Orleans Sugar received per City of Cairo and for sale by n28 H. D. NEWCOMB & BRO., Wall st.

L ADIES' CABAS AT COST;
Do Silk Shirts and Drawers at cost;
Do Merino do do do do, attached;
Perfumery, Soap, Oil, and Hair Wash at cost at men MANSFIELD'S. POCKET CUTLERY—A variety of Knives at cost at MANSFIELD'S.

MACKEREL AND CODFISH—A supply of No. 1 Mackerel and Codfish just received and for sale by HIBETT & SON, n29 499 Marketst., bet. Second and Third.

SUNDRIES — Raisins, Currants, Citron, Cranberries, Pickles, Catchups, Sauses, &c., in store and for sale by n29 HIBBETT & SON.

REFINED SUGARS—500 bbls assorted numbers Loaf, Crushed, Powdered, and Refined White received per steamer Rochester and for sale by H. D. NEWCOMB & BRO., n29 Agents for Belchers' St. Louis Sugar Refining Co.

CHEESE—481 bxs W. R. Cheese received per steamboat Superior and for sale by or sale by JNO. F. HOWARD & CO., Main st., between Third and Fourth n29 SUSPENDERS—Silk and Cotton at cost at MANSFIELD'S.

SUNDRIES.—

100 bbls old Rye Whisky;
150 do old Bourbon Whisky;
550 do rectified do;
20 do old Apple Brandy;
3 puncheons New England Rum;
5 casks Holland Gin;
2 ½ pipes Pinet, Castillon, & Co. Brandy;
2 ½ do Otard, Pupuy, & Co. do;
2 ½ do Otard, Pupuy, & Co. do;
2 ½ do Alexandre Seignette do;
50 hasket Piper Heidsick Champagne;
20 do Medal brand do;
50 hasket Piper Heidsick Champagne;
25 gross Hart's superior Eagle Cards;
55 de Steamboat
56 de Highlander
56 de Highlander

BY TEEGRAPH.

Reported for the Evening Bulletin. ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.



NEW YORK, Dec. 9. The steamship Atlantic has arrived off Sandy Hook, with Liverpool dates to the 26th ult. The Asia arrived out on the evening of the 22d. Her news had no effect on the cotton market, which was dull and unchanged, excepting a turn in favor of buyers. The sales for the three days were 15,000 bales, of which none were on speculation, and 500 for export. Breadstuffs quiet. Pork dull. Money easier. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased. Consols 944

lor capation in the Bank of England had increased. Consols 94\(\)4.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Nov. 25th.—The closing quotations to-day are—fair Orleans 7\(\)4, middling 6 15-16; fair Mobile 7\(\)4, middling 6 1\(\)5, fair Uplands 7\(\)4, middling 6\(\)5, mid

a large iceberg.

England.—The English Government has given official notice of its intention to furnish ships for the purpose of taking additional soundings for the Atlantic Telegraph and also for laying the cable during the next summer. The notice also includes a guarantee of 4 per cent on the capital

for the moment. Naples presents no novelty.

The Neufchatel question is not invested with any

The Aegle-French alliance, though pregnant with speculation, may be regarded as settled.

German journals are fruitful of rumors. The Augsburg Gazette publishes a statement from Viscous Paragraphy propage to settle the rema that Baron Bourquency proposes to settle the Belgrade difficulty by splitting the difference and making the frontier pass north of Belgrade, but south of Lake Yalpuk. This proposal has not been decomed ecceptable.

The Gazette Universalle Allemand has a letter from Vienna of the 14th, stating it has been announced that the Congress of Paris would not meet a second time, and that commissioners of the five great powers would assemble at Constantinople to settle the questions nowipending as to the Principalities.

This is quite wrong. Nothing has been settled on the subject, and the negotiations are still going on. The extraordinary activity which prevails in the Russian ship-building establishments of the Black Sea has awakened distrust in England, and that power has lately applied to France for the purpose of

power has lately applied to France for the purpose of making a joint representation to Russia on the sub-ject, it being notorious that at this moment the Czar has 12 men-of-war in the Black Sea.

It is believed the Cabinet of the Tuilleries has not deemed such interpellation opportune at this From Paris there is not any stiring news. The Debats announces that the Marquis Antonini, Nea-

politan Envoy, received his passport on Friday.

The Assemble Nationale, in an article of six columns long and headed "Let us be friends but not tools of England," replies to the attacks of the Nothing positively is known of the fate of Herat

To-Day's Proceedings. WASHINGTON, De. 9. SENATE.—The Senate resumed the consideration

SENATE.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion to print 15,000 extra copies of the message and accompanying documents.

Mr. Collamer, having the floor, spoke at length in opposition to the position of the President—condemning in strong terms his imputations upon a portion of the citizens of the free States, and regarding the open violation of plighted faith which marked the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as the sole cause repeal of the Missouri Compromise as the sole cause of the past and still existing excitement concerning

Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, replied to the arguments of Messrs. Campbell and Sherman, saying that he saw in the remarks of the latter gentlemen, an effort to unite all the elements of opposition to Democracy in the next Presidential election; but he believed the scheme would fail.

canvass, as had been so freely asserted by gentlemen on the other side.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 8. The train which left Pittsburg at 3 P. M., yesterday, arrived at Alliance behind time. The passengers had just got through supper and the train had barely started and got across the track at the Junction, when the Cleveland train came dashing along. Before its headway could be stopped, the collision occurred. Sourbeck's rotunda, into which the cars went, presents the appearance of a total

It is said that the Engineer of the Cleveland and Pittsburg train has absconded.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 8.

Large numbers of delegates to the Southern Commercial Convention have already arrived. Virginia sends the largest number. The best feeling prevails among the delegates.

Boston, Dec. 8. A. H. Rice was to-day re-elected Mayor by about 6,400 majority.
Stephen Mansar, American republican, has been elected Mayor of Lowell.
A republican was elected Mayor of Worcester to-

PITTSBURG, Dec. 9. The St. Rolix chemical works, near Darlington, Beaver co., were destroyed by fire Sunday night. Owned by Cherry, McArthur, & Co. Cause unknown. Loss \$15,000. Insured.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8.

much importance.

Buchanan's majority in 71 counties in Texas is 11,000, and in the entire State will not be less than A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Peters

burg, Va., on Saturday.

The old car house of the Boston and Provide Railroad was burned this morning, with nine and a large quantity of wood, &c. Loss about 1000. PROVIDENCE, Dec. 8.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8, M. River seven feet and at a stand. Weather clear

and cool. CINCINNATI, December 9, M. Flour unchanged—\$5 25@5 40 for superfine. Whisky is steady at 25c. Wheat—red is active at \$1 10. Oats firm at 40c. Hogs dull and lower—sales at \$6 05@6 15. Groceries

New York, December 9, M. Flour market is dull, with a declining tendency—sales of 9,000 bbls at \$6 20@6 40 for straight State and \$6 90@7 20 for Southern. Wheat firm-sales of 26,000 bush Genesec at \$1 75. Corn is buoyant-sales of 20,000 bush. Pork is buoyant. Beef firm. Lard is dull. Whisky has a down-

Stocks generally lower-Chicago and Rock Island 103, Cumberland 17%, Illinois Central 116% and bonds 93%, Michigan Southern 88, New York Central 80%, Penn. Coal Co. 99, Reading 84, Michigan Central 98%, Cleveland and Toledo 73½, Erie 60½, Cleveland and Pittsburg 57½, Canton 22, Virginia 6's 94½. Sterling exchange firm.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR ... The

great and principal characteristics of DALLEY'S MAGI-CAL PAIN EXTRACTOR consists

1st. Of its never-failing and unique property, as soon as applied to any external injury, TO CHECK INFLAMMATION instantly, and rapidly to reduce it. This feature constitutes its great power to alleviate the pain of burns and scalds, and other painful diseases, in so incredibly short a space of time, and as will appear from the few testimonials here, unto annexed. Every intelligent mind is fully aware that in all cases of external injury, the pain is produced by in-flammation of the injured parts; and, therefore, if you re-move the cause, the effect must cease.

2d. Its purificative qualities neutralize the poison that

may lurk in the system, and will, when applied to the sorea-draw rapidly all inpure matter to the surface, and eject it— hence the great discharge it produces from sores occasioned by burns—and when applied to old and inveterate sores, Salt Rheum, or other cutaneous diseases.

Each box of GENUINE DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR has upon it a Steel Plate Engraved Label with the signatures of C. V. CLICKENER & CO., proprietors, and HENRY DALLEY, manufacturer. All others are counterfeit. Price 35 cents per box

The All orders should be addressed to C. V. Clickener &

Co., 81 Barclay street, New York. Sold by all the Druggists throughout the United BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WARRANTED to dye brown or black, so as to defy detection, without the least injury to hair or skin. It is the admiration of the critcal, the envy of imitators—never fades. It is the perfection of the art, as it is the original. Made and sold, or applied,

at the Wig Factory, 233 Broadway, New York. A steel plate label with WM. A. BACHELOR is on each box of genuine; all others are counterfeit.

The genuine is sold in Louisville by Raymond & Patten. 74 Fourth street, and druggists generally. Bewere of imitations. Ask for W. A. Bachelor's and take none other. d8 j&blm

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

23F Dr. CHERRMAN'S PLLE.—The combinations of in-gradients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, and disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. They can be successfully used as a preventative. These pills should never be taken during pregnancy, as they would be sure to cause miscarriage. Warranted purely vegetable and free from anything injurious to life or health. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price \$1. RAYMOND & PATTEN, 74 Fourth street, wholesale and retail agents for Louisville. Sent by mail by enclosing \$1 to Dr. Cornelius L. Cheeseman, No. 192 Broadway, New

Family Drug Store.

R. L. TALBOT & CO,,

Chemists and Apothecaries, Corner of Walnut and Seventh streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY. The subscribers have established a branch of their house at the above location and under the above style. Families and Physicians may rely upon having their orders and prescriptions filled with neatness and accuracy.

BELL, TALBOT, & CO.

Pure Medical Extracts and Powders, Fancy Goods and Perfumery,

R. L. TALBOT & CO., Corner of Seventh and Walnut sts. THE LADIES ARE BECOMING MORE AND MORE alive every year to the importance of F ir Wrappings, which proves most conclusively that this is a progressive age. There is nothing that does so effectually protect them against the consequences of this changeable climata as Furs, and there is nothing so comfortable, elegant, or durable. They can be had of HAYES, CRAIG, & CO. so cheap that it would be economy to purchase Fur instead of Velvet, Cloth, or Silk Cloaks.

We have still a few sets of Russian Sable, which we will dispose of so low that it would be an object to purchase them in mipsdmmer.

\$30,000 Worth of Dry Goods at Cost for Cash. ROBINSON, MARTIN, & CO., 96 Fourth street, are now offering their entire stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Good3 at cost for cash, owing to the change in the concern on the 1st of January next by the removal of a partner to another State; therefore, purchasers will find a

concern on the second concern on the second concern on the second concern of the second

SUGAR—
150 bbls D. R. Crushed Sugar;
15 bbls D. R. Powdered do;
15 bbls Clarified do; for sale by
FONDA & MORRIS. A DVANCES—Cash advances made on consignments to our friends in New York and New Orleans by n24 DUMESNIL, BELL, & CO., 558 Main st. COTTON-12 bales just received per steamboat Muscle and for sale by n24 DUMESNIL, BELL, & CO., 558 Main st.

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.

WE have now in store a full and complete assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, to which we would call not attention of our friends and customers. iends and customers.

MARK & DOWNS, 471 Main st.

EMONS-25 bxs Malaga for sale by n24 FONDA & MORRIS. Plays! Plays! LOT of French's American and Standard Drama jurcecived by F. MADDEN,
No. 101 Third street, near the P. O.

NOTICE.

HITE & SMALL, 499 Main street, HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Carpetings, Curtains, Lineus, Rugs, Mats, Oil-Cloths, &c., WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS, WHICH they now offer as low as any house in the city professing to sell at cost or otherwise. Call and examine their stock at 499 Main street, near the National Hotel. [024]

lions, and pringross

RAISINS—
100 boxes new M. R. Raisins;
50 ½ do do do;
100 ½ do do do;
100 ½ do do do;
Received via railroad and for sale by
W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st. HYDRAULIC CEMENT, WHITE LIME, WHITE Sand and Plaster of Paris, of the best quality, constantly on hand wholesale and retail by MUNN & BUCHANAN, Louisville Seed and Agricultural Store

CODFISH—New Codfish just received and for sale by W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market at

Just Received.

THE O'Briens and O'Flahertys. In 3 vols. 31 per vol.

Brazil and La Plata, by Sicerart. 31 25.

Justice in the Ry-Ways. Price 31 25.

Massey's Exhibition Reciter and Drawing-Room Entersimments. In muslin, 75 conts; paper 25 conts.

neglect in the saving and threshing of crops clready grown. Light, dry, sandy solis do not

arket bare.

London, Nov. 25th.—The money market is easier with an increase in bullion; consols for money steady at 94\%a94\%; for account 94a94\%. A large business is doing by the Bank of Fance and in the continental money markets, but prices are unchanged.

The Atlantic was delayed on her passage by head winds. On the 5th inst., off Cape Race, she passed a large icapter.

tee of 4 per cent. on the capital.

The Schlesswig-Holstein Duchy's affair is quiet

ed acceptable.
e Gazette Universalle Allemand has a letter

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

Mr. C. reviewed the recent election at considerable length, and replied to the arguments of Messrs.

Mason, Butler, and Bigler.

House.—The House resumed the consideration of the motion to refer the President's message to a Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Smith of Tennessee replied to the arguments.

He proceeded to argue that the repeal of the lissouri restriction was not condemned in the recent

New Orleans papers of Tuesday are received, containing dates from Vera Cruz to the 16th ult. They state that the siege of Puebla still continues without definite results. The communication between the Capital and the interior is almost entirely suspended. Advices have been received from Galveston to the 25th ult. The news contained in the papers is not of

Bagby, who figured recently in a bloodless duel with Irving, has challenged Hornsby for his strictures in the Richmond Enquirer on the former's article. The Virginia editor in Harper came hither to fight, but mutual friends having settled the difficulty in his absence without pistols, he last evening returned to Virginia.

River 4 feet 10 inches by the pier mark and fall-ng. Weather clear and milder.

555 Maines, between Recordend Tilles. 661832

EVENING BULLETIN.

FARMERS' CLUBS -As the winter season is one of comparative leisure to the farmer, and the long evenings give opportunity for reading, reflection, and social intercourse, we think it a proper time to lay before our agricultural readers some suggestions, which, if they will duly consider and devote a little time to carrying them out, cannot fail to be of service to them and their neighborhood. The suggestions we propose to offer refer to a more thorough organization of the farming interests, and the establishing of some means of mutual benefit by associations. The first and most important of which is the little neighborheod societies called "Farmer's Chiss." In other States they have been found very pleasant and profitable, and we think they form the groundwork of that efficient organization which is so important to the agricultural interest of the country at large. There is an infinite variety of subjects, which could be profitably discussed in these clubs to great advantage; and, by having regular subjects previously encounced for discussion, many farmers would thus become accustomed to pubdie speaking who are now afraid of the sound of their own woices if in the presence of over thalf a dozen hearers. Et course all subjects not strictly agricultural should be inadmissible during the meeting of the club. We shall have more to say about farmers organizing, because we are very sure that there may much good result from a system of torganization, which shall embrace in its ramifications every section of the country. There has been much said in some of the agricultural papers about the claims of agriculture to a separate dapartment in the General Government and a voice in the treaty-making power. In speaking of farmer's organizations, we may follow the different societies as connecting dinks from the farmers' clubs, through county and State societies, up to a grand national agricultural society, but now say that we shall advocate no such project as shall give these organizations the least political bearing. It has always been and will always be the interest of our Government, State and National, to foster and encourage agriculture, and all politicians well know it, and they have never failed to respond promptly to the wants of the farmer when intelligibly made known If State and National aid and protection has not been effect 'lly extended at any time it has been because farmers or their representatives did not themselves know their true wants, and the way to arrive at such knowledge correctly is by a system of efficient organization.

There has been some progress made in this direction, but much remains to be done before any good will result to the farmer from such organizations. We have a so-called national agricultural society, but there is no means provided for the cooperation of the different State societies with it, and in effect it is but a local society, endowed with spasmodic locomotion and periodical vitality. We have State societies, but the voices of county secieties are not heard in their councils, and our county and other local societies are not nearly so efficient for public good as they might be or would be if every neighborhood in the county had its "farmers' club," in which occasionally matters pertaining to the county society could be discussed. But we have said enough on this subject for the present. We ask you to read the following article from the Prairie Farmer on "farmers' clubs." After which we wish you to think over these questions:

Don't you think your neighborhood would be benefitted by forming a farmers' club in it? If so, don't you think you are the very men to post the notice for a meeting at the "school-house?" And won't you do it?

Farmers' Clubs .- There is a latent principle in all humanity which seeks development in association. Search where you may in these modern days, from a Republic down to cery store, and you will find this principle actively at work, forming and reforming, and pro-ducing results remarkable in their nature and incalculable in their tendencies and effects. is indeed the lever by which the universal world must be moved and controlled.

Watching, as we are, the progress of every thing which tends to increase knowledge among men, and enhance the pleasures and enjoyments of rural life, we see in those rudimental associations termed Farmers' Clubs, springing into being like the light of morning on the mountain tops, a most happy and promising development of this pervading principle. When these asso-ciations become general, when every township in the land shall boast its "Farmers' Club," then shall we truly understand that farmers really and fully comprehend their duty, interest, and position as men of sound, practical intelli gence, on whom depends in so great a degree the general welfare of the world. We shall then that, by the "light that is within they have earnestly undertaken the work of self-improvement and advancement, and by the uniting of their varied experiences, by the union of their means, enable them to attain to results and acquisitions far beyond their reach their individual capacity.

The formation of these associations is a very

simple affair. Notices should be put up in dif-ferent places in the town, that a meeting will be held on such an evening, at the "Red School-house," or the "White Schoolhouse," as the case may be, to org nize a "Farmers' Club". calling upon all farmers, good and true, earnest-ly, to attend. We have never known a public proposition of this kind, for mutual improve-ment, fail to bring out a house full. Once together, let some one nominate a charman and together, let some one nominate a charman and comprehensive manner state what are the purposes and objects contemplated. Let there be a free and general expression on this point, so that there may be a definite understanding by a mand present of what is proposed to be so that there may be a definite understanding by every mind present of what is proposed to be accomplished—for, strange to say, there are almost always some persons who will secretly imagine, when anything of this kind is first introduced, that a covert attempt is being made to "draw the wool over their eyes," get them on the telegraph wires, turn them into swine, or play some ungentlemanty trick with them. Such persons are often very troublesome and a great hindrance; therefore, there should be a plain statement of what has already been achieved by such associations, and what may be reasonably expected of the organization now forming, &c. The roots of dock and other noxious weeds are more thoroughly killed out.

Insects that burrough deeply in the soil are killed by exposure to frost.

These considerations are enougo, we think, to recommend plowing all heavy soils in autumn, where it can be done without serious an influential and active man, who will be

sure to attend the meetings, should be elected President; and men of the same stamp for Vice President and Secretary. A Treasu er will also A "constitution," embracing the usual points, and a few by-laws-which one interested should have prepared before-hand—will complete the organization of the society. In case the club intend to unite capital for the purchase of stock, implements, &c., some special rules will be necessary to govern expenditures. It can now be decided whether club will meet at the residences of the members-taking them in alphabetical orderor meet regularly at a given place. It is our opinion that the plan of meeting at members houses will work admirably for once round—after that, better by far meet at the school-house, court-house, or other convenient place

As this is the propitious season for farming clubs, we hope our friends will at once bestir themselves in every township within the great Parish of the Frairie Farmer—and see to it that some arrangement is made by which every member is supplied with a copy of some agri-cultural paper. We shall be glad to have resocieties newly organised and of the progress and zeal of old associations.

Now, friends, let us not remind you of the benefits of these institutions in vain, but let a goodly report come up from you from all parts of the land.

THE KENTUCKY HARVESTER PATENTED -We are pleased to learn that our enterprising townsmen, Dr. J. A. Meore and Mr. A. H. Patch, of Miller, Wingste, & Co., have secured a ratent on their veluable improvement in the construction of the Harvester. Their manner of constructing the finger bar and securing the fingers is so manifestly superior to any other karvesters as to be evident to any one who will examine the machine. Lightness, efficiency, and durability have been the desideratum, and these gentlemen we think have by their improvement made quite an advance toward those

PREMIUM FSSAW ON THE HORSE .- Our attention has been called to the fact, that, in publishing the essay in our last Weekly, the name of the writer was not given. It was written by P. of. J. S. Seaton, of the Kentucky School of Medicine. We are glad to know, as we do f om many sources, that it is considered a very able document, and has proved very acceptable to our readers.

PLOW THE FIELD AND SPADE THE GARDEN THIS FALL-WHY? - Almost our first editorial article was one in favor of stirring the soil in Automn, both in garden and field. Every subsequent year's experience and observation have strengthened our conviction of utility. Aside theoretical consideration, we have known great number of actual trials by different individuals, all or nearly all of whom speak decidedly in favor of breaking up the ground as deeply and thoroughly as may be before it is closed by frost. Here is one to the point: A reader of this paper, a farmer in Northern Ohlo, who was "set agin" this fall plowing, and we have called upon us in October, 1855, and quite a discussion over this subject, the result of which was a "compromise"—he agreeing to treat one half of a field after our plan, and the other half in the old way.

The soil was somewhat heavy, a clay loam designed for a crop of spring wheat. The third week in November, a double team was put before a large plow, and the ground backfurrowed into narrow lands, only four furrows. turned together. The intervening dead furrows were made as deep as the plow could be put in, and left open at the lower side of the field for the escape of the water. Three acres were thus treated and three left untouched un-

fil spring.
On the 17th of May last Mr. L. wrote us that the part plowed last fail was very mellow, and so free from water that he actually har-rowed it down nearly level and sowed it to wheat, before the rest of the field was dry

enough td commence plowing.

A letter just received from him says: "I give A letter jus receiv it up. I shall plow all my land for spring crops this fall. The spring wheat on the plowed por-tion started much earlier, grew better, and yielded almost one-third more. Stir up the farmers to plow all the land they can this fall; you can't do them a better service."

So much for Mr. L's experience in one trial. His is a marked case. The snow continued on the ground quite late last spring, and every day gained by having the ground previously plowed and drained was important. Again, his soil is a heavy one, almost and in some places quite a clay, and therefore most likely to be benefitted by thorough freezing. It is not best to jump at general conclusions from a single experiment. But we have numerous other examples, enough perhaps to establish a general rule in soils. of frll plowing all heavy

Last year we described the practice of a successful gardener of our acquaintance who spades up nearly an acre every autumn, throwing it into very high ridges like the following:

We saw the same garden the past summer and it continued to give evidence of the beneficial effects of such a course. The ridges freeze through, and in thawing crumble down, while the frost penetrates down below the bottom of furrows, and the whole soil is rendered pulverulent and improved and enriched by the ammonia collected from snows, rains, and the air during winter.

are several advantages derived from fall plowing, part of which have been hinted at

The teams are generally in better condition for work in the fall than after passing through

a long winter. There is generally more time for plowing in

There is generally more time for plowing in fall than in spring, when getting in the spring crops, carting manure, &c., all crowd together. Ground plowed in ridges, with deep open furrows between, dries out sooner, and on wet land several days may be gained, which is often enough to turn the sale in favor of a good wheat or oat crop. This was the case with Mr. L., described above

The action of frost is very important in destroying and pulverizing the mineral elements.

and thus reducing them to that fine impalpable state necessary to giving a good medium for the growth of roots. See remarks in last num-ber under "Why clay benefits sandy soils."

Much poisonous matter in the soil is de-royed, since the frost and air penetrates a stroyed, since the frost and an penetration of double depth where deep open furrows are left.

The organic or vegetable matter, such as roots are decomposed more rapidly when of plants, are decomposed more rapidly when subjected to freezing and thawing, as is the case when the ridged soil is more thoroughly exposed to frost.

The roots of dock and other noxious weeds

so strongly call for such fall treatment, though

LATELT NEWS

we think any soil will be benefitted.

In the case of garden soils, or those submitted to a high degree of cultivation, we recommend in all cases to subject them a thorough ridging and spading before they are frezen much as to preclude the operation, and if it b neglected then, let it be attended to during w if the ground chances to be thawed o' at at any time .- American Agriculturist.

WINTER PEARS SHOULD BE KEPT IN PARRELS We make the following extracts from an able article on Keeping and Ripening Form an able october number of the Magazine of Horriculture. It is written by the eai' or, C. M. Hovey, Esq. The experiments for in themselves interesting, and the conclus ions which Mr. H. draws from them are worth y of careful consideration:

We do not intend to deny that some skill is necessary in the successful ripening of the pear. But we do deny that the methods usually laid down are 'he only correct ones, and that this fruit can be matured only by the routine of practice generally detailed. We mean to assert that the whole process is made unnecessarily troublesome, laborious, and expensive, withou achieving any bester results than be attained by more simple means. Fruit rooms, for in-stance, are almost indispensable to every extensive cul'ivator; the convenience of space for sioring and for assorting rendering them of the utmost importance, particularly for the summer and autumn varieties. But that all who cultivate the winter pears must necessarily have a fruit room to ripen them, is the great

Nearly all the experiments which have been made in ripening poars have been on a small scale; that is, with a small quantity of fruit, and this divided into many sorts. It has been found that many of the varieties, stored away in ordinary places, have become worthless be-fore the time of their maturity; either shrivelled up or decayed, and hence it has been in-ferred that our knowledge of ripening has been wery imperfect. The ignorance has not been so much in the ripening as in the cultivation; and, if the latter had been right, we should have less complaint of the former. A fruit half-grown must necessarily shrivel up, unless extra pains are taken to prevent it; but, without inquiring first whether the cultivation was such as it should have been, we have en-deavored to perfect by art what nature never intended we should—that is, to ripen and mature a half-grown fruit.

These views have been forced upon us after long experience in the preservation of a very great number of pears. Anxious to test the qualities of many of the most recent acquisitions, it has been our object to preserve them in the best condition To do this, it was important that we should have a fruit-com; we had one constructed, and, though it materially aided as in our efforts, we still found it would not ripen many of our fruits. The conviction seemed about to be forced upon us that it would be almost impossible to mature some of them; and repeated trials did not change our opinion, in the course of time, the trees flourished and produced abundantly, so that, where we formerly had a dozen pears of any particular sort, we now had a barrel, and, of all, many barrels; these could not be stored in an ordinary-sized fruit-room, and we were obliged to secure them as we would apples, in barrels in the cellar. Regretting the necessity of doing this, and fearing we should lose much of our fruit, we from week to week examined the barrels, but found no shrivelling or decay. On the contrary, the specimens were greener, plumper, and fairer than ever; and we were what surprised at this, after the very particular directions laid down in books, that all pears should be placed on a shelf on the bottom end, so as not to touch each other, and we began to think that our cellar must be unusually cool to preserve them in such fine order. Winter was well advanced, and yet the pears were firm and sound, with but little change in color, and it was not till Christmas that our Duchesses, Beurre Diels, &c., began to change color and show signs of maturity, and during all January we had an abundance of Lawrence, Winuary we had an abundance of Lawrence, Winter Nelis, Lewis, Beurre Langlier, &c, &c.

Last winter an amateur cultivat r placed5mb fore us some superb Glout Morceaus, aboub the first of March. We were surprised at their beauty; they were as yellow as a lemon, and retained all the freshness of juice and exquisite flavor for which they are so celebrated. We equired what was the secret of his success Risking a laugh at our expense, he claimed he able and skillful as other methods which had been made a monstrous secret of. Howev-P not wishing to make anything of his art, he stated that he had one tree which produced about half a bushel of pears. Having no good place to preserve them, according to the old system, without making a fruit-room, which he did not wish to do for half a bushel of fruit, he devised the following plan: He took a good clean barrel and put into it one bushel of Russet apples; then added the Glout Morceau pears, and filled up the barrel with more Rus-set apples, and then rolled it into the cellar with the rest of his fruit. About the middle of February he opened the barrel, and the pears were still greet; thinking it time for them to mature, he placed them in a warm room, and in the course of ten days they were just in a fit state to be eaten.

This appeared to us a complete illustration of the theory we had thought the true one for the preservation of our winter pears, viz: that there is a natural moisture in the bodies of fruit, which enables them to maintain their freshness to their period of maturity, which no artificial process can retain. A peck of apples kept in a box or upon a shelf in a fruit-room would lose their flavor almost as readily as the pear; this we have proved in our attempt to keep a small quantity of some late sorts. In fact, there is no difference in regard to the mode of

keeping the two fruits. The whole secret, then, of keeping the pear is to preserve them in barrels; if the quantities are small, let them be put together, with the simple separation of a double sheet of clean, thick, brown paper. If the selection of sorts which ripen at the same time is judiciously made, they may all be taken out at once, ripened up in a slightly higher temperature, and produced in all their beauty and excellence. Whoever has hesitated about growing the win-ter pears on account of the difficulty of ripening, may dispel their fears, if they will try the simple method we have detailed to keep them. Genesee Farmer.

BLANKETS AT COST
By BENT & DUVALL, 537 Main st

E have now in store a very large assortment of Bed Blankets of a superb quality in 13 4, 12-4, 11-4, and with Blankets for single Beds or Cribs, all of which we sell at cost on account of the anticipated change in our now sell at cost on account of the anticipated change in or firm on the lat of January.

BENT & DUVALL.

PINE WATCHES,
Diamond Jewelry,
Rich Coden, Camero, and Painted Rate
Johand Pracel State;
Johand Pracel State;
Sewelry of the State of Stat Soo Mainst., between Second and Third.

HUS SEY'S STEAM PLOW .- It gives us pleasure to state that Mr. Hussey, who has been on a trur to the West exhibiting his steam plow, is

ach gratified at his reception among the farm-rs. At the Indiana State Fair, on a trial of the engine, it operated entirely to the satisfaction of those present, drawing six plows. The Executive Committee of that society paid Mr. g a stand-H. the special compliment of overrulin ing regulation of their society for the purpose of expressing their high appreciation of his invention. The rules of the society prohibit the issuing of any premium, except where it has been announced in advance There being no premium offered for the steam plow, of course it was ruled out by all the committees. The Executive Committee, by a special order, awarded it a silver cup worth \$20 and the Society's diploma—a well-deserved compliment to an invention of very high merit.

American Farmer.

PLANTING TREES.—The time is again upon us for beautifying and making useful the waste places of the earth. Plant trees for shade, plant trees for beauty, plant trees for fruit. Who will not plant a tree? It is not always the most costilly plant a tree? tree that is the most beautiful. Many of our native evergreens and deciduous trees are very beautiful; many of our own seedling trees are as good as the best imported. All it wants, then, is the taste and energy to plant trees, and fruit, flowers, and shade will assuredly come. As soon now as the ground is moist enough to keep the roots alive, transplant trees and shrubs of all kinds. Too much care cannot be taken in removing a tree; save the fibrous roots. should not be removed from a low, moist locality to high and dry soils. Should it be necessary to do so, a portion of the soil around which the tree grew should be filed in around the roots of the tree in its new location. Trees do much better moved from a poor soil to a rich one than from a rich soil to a poor one; for this reason a nursery for young trees should not be over rich.—Soil of the South.

NATIVE Cows .- However it may disagree with the theories of breeding, there is a great deal of truth in the remarks of "Con-ervative," on this subject. There are a great many good native cows, and a great many "blooded ones" native cows, and a great many which are inferior milkers. More care and study should be employed to improve both ra-If a farmer has good cows, let him give them good care and pay proper attention to all their wants—if he has poor ones let him get rid of them as soon as possible .- Genesee Farmer.

New and Interesting Books. SINAI and Palestine, in connection with their History, by Arthur P. Stanley, M. A., with maps and plans.

Poems, by Matthew Arnold. 75c. Bothwell, a Poem in six parts, by W. Edmondstoune Ay-

Bothwell, a Poem in six parts, by W. Edmondstoune Aytoune. 75c.
The Angel in the House; the Betrothal. 75c.
The Angel in the House: the Espousais. 75c.
Memoir of Captain Vicars. 75c.
The Hills of the Shatemuc, by the author of the Wide,
Wride World. \$1.25.
Linctures to Young Men, delivered in London in the years
1854, 1855, and 1856. 3 vols. \$1 each.
Presbyterian Almauac for 1857.
Toy Books and Juvenile Books.
Persale by
Nov 13 jkb
Thirdstreet, near Market.

Fire-Works! Fire-Works! A T W. W. TALBOT'S, 98 Fourth street.—Just received a large stock of Fire-Works, consisting of Roman Candles, Rockets, Serpents, Pin-Wheels, Torpedoes, &c. For sale wholesale and retail at low prices
The Democracy and others intending soon to rejoice over the success of their candidate are requested to call and supsist themselves.

W. W. TALBOT, 98 Fourth st. A BARGAIN.

We will sell a superior Louis XIV 7-oc tave Piano, slightly used, at a great bargain. Original price \$500. The instrument is warranted. Call at BRAINARD BROTHERS', nl5 jkb 71 Fourth street, under autional Hotel. F. A. CRUMP.....J. H. WELSH.

Copartnership Notice. I HAVE this day associated with me in the Book Busi-ness Mr. J. H. Welsh The business will hereafter be conducted under the Erm and style of CRUMF & WELSH, at the ed stand, No. 84 Fourth street, ner Market. I. F. A. CRUMP.

FILES-500 dosen Spear & Jackson's Hand Saw Files for sale by [n15 D] ORMSBY, BLAIR, & CO.

Handsome Silks for Evening Dresses MAY BE FOUND AT DURKEE, HEATH, & CO.'S, in rich Brocades and all colors of plain Glacic and Poult

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In styles confined exclusively to our own sales, that cann be found at any other house in the city.

LACE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES
In all the varieties to be found, and sold at fully 25 per
cent. less than elsewhere in town.

cent. less than elsewhere in town.

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In all colors, from 75 cents to \$1.75, together with all colors of English Merinoes from 25 to 75 cents. Also Bombazines and black Lusters.

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500 pair red Blankets; 200 pair Negro Blankets.
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In all varieties, and some entirely new patterns, which will be sold very low.

All the best brands American Prints sold at 10 cents.
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nov 17 d&wj&b 107 Fourthst., bet. Market and Jefferson.

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Superior Guitars. Just received some of those heantiful Gui tars made by C. F. Martin and Wm. Hall & Son, and for sale at reduced prices by D. P. FAULDS, 339 Main street, nl8jžb Opposite the Bank of Kentucky.

Piano-Fortes! Piano-Fortes! New arrivals very superior Plano-Fortes from the celebrated manufactories of Grevesteen & Tratson and others, just received and for sale very low by

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Opposite the Bank of Kentucky.

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ON MONDAY THE 10TH OF NOVEMBER. 500 now in store, embracing all styles. IATE will on Monday morning next offer our lentire stock W of loaks, emeracing the largest and most varied assortment to be found, at less than New York prices. An early sall will secure the bet selections.

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CARPETS! CARPETS!!

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if taken soon, for se those furs are very searce in this country, and in great demand in our Northern cities, we cannot
keep them long on exhibition here, but will return them to
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